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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE RAIL ROAD PLOT
A Sensational film showing the rail road life.
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VOL. V NO. 17 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Fork Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.

Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
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SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Marseilles	533	633	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,033	480	796
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles ont from Liverpool.		942		715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

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Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 26,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

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THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, FORAS ROAD AND 10TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas, Attorneys for Bai Dinbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Jehangirji Aderji Mistry, deceased, and with the consents given to her by the respective mortgagees of Lot III hereinunder described, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed properties.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government Renewable Leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay (consisting of two pieces made into one piece), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 91-93, Collector's New Nos. 16095 to 16097, Old Survey Nos. 4545 to 4548 and 4338 and New Survey No. 2-6877, and containing by admeasurement 273 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and the other piece being registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 91, Collector's New Nos. 16095, 16096 and 16097, Old Survey Nos. 4545 to 4548 and 4338, and New Survey No. 1-6877, and containing by admeasurement 364 and 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, the two pieces in the aggregate admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Foras Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Edulji Cursetji Banatwalla, on or towards the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by the 12th Kamatipura Street, and which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 2248-2249 (1), and 2249 (2), and Street Nos. 9 and 1, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor as the administratrix.

LOT NO. IV.—Property at 10th Kamatipura Street on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements huts and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 10th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, consisting of four several pieces:—

(a) The first piece of Government Renewable Leasehold tenure registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 109, Collector's New No. 16115, Survey No. 4357, and New Survey No. 6839, and containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts.

(b) The second piece of Government Renewable Leasehold tenure registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 110, Collector's New No. 16116, Old Survey No. 4358 and New Survey No. 6840 and containing by admeasurement 43 square yards or thereabouts.

(c) The third piece of land of newly assessed tenure registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 162, Collector's New No. 16775, Old Survey No. 4356, New Survey No. 6838, containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts.

(d) The fourth piece of land of newly assessed tenure registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 142, Collector's New No. 16708, Old Survey No. 4359, and New Survey No. 6841, and containing by admeasurement 43 3/9 square yards, all the four pieces making in the aggregate 160 and 3-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Karimji Ismailji, on or towards the West by the property of Chamar Mahimwalla, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Shariff Ahmed Chorly, partly by the property of Yacoob Mistri and partly by the property of Bai Bahlibai, and on or towards the South by the 10th Kamatipura Street, the buildings and premises on the pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly abovementioned being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 1870-1871 and Street Nos. 63-65, and the buildings and premises on the fourthly mentioned piece of land being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1869, Street No. 61 and all which premises abovementioned are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor as the administratrix.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal Mody and Ranchordas, Attorneys for the Administratrix aforesaid, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOWARI TANK, SITUATE ON THE ROAD FROM WORLI TO SION.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties belonging to the late Phillip Gestin Fernandes, late of Gowari Cultivator, under instructions from his Administratrix, Mrs. Esperance Laurence Rodrigues.

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Government Toka land situate at Gowari in the Eastern side of the road leading from Worli to Sion admeasuring 856 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7-8 982.

SECONDLY.—A piece of Government Toka land situate at Gowari near Matunga bearing New Survey No. 7-1001 and admeasuring 397 square yards.

THIRDLY.—One-fourth share of Phillip Gustin Fernandes in the family house situate at Gowari on a piece of land admeasuring 42 square yards and standing in the Municipal Records in the name of his paternal grand father Anton Jao Fernandes assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 4702 and Street No. 1943.

FOURTHLY.—One half share in the field situate at Gowari admeasuring 103 and three-ninths square yards and bearing New Survey No. 3-1065.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, can be had on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of castor seed, bags of rape seed, bags of tilly, bags of barley, bags of moha flower, bags of harda, bags of methi, bags of tamarind, bags of gram dall, bundles of bagging, bundles of cotton, bundles of jogree, bundles of coir rope, baskets of chooris, empty wooden casks, empty wooden cases, box of medicine, box of iron rivets, loose iron pipes, bags of sweeping grain, etc.

Also from Budhugaon to V. T. Inv. No. 1 of 4-10-16.

A case iron nails, 1 case writing slate.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for the removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 260-262, Case No. 34, Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 847-851 and 866: 181: 16-20: 32-35: 28-29, 34, 35-36, 192-196, 199-200, 105-111: 212; Case No. 303: 210: 69: 54: 52: 55: 56: 60: 61: 357: 358: 359/60; Jail Road East: First Nowrojee Hill, Chinchbunder Road, Cross Lane: First Chinchbunder Road and Chinchbunder Road.

AUCTION SALE of about 11,000 tons C. P. Manganese ore.

Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co., (in liquidation.) Under instructions from G. L. Corbett, Esquire, I.C.S., Liquidator of Hostile Firms, C. P., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder and Clarke Bunder, Bombay, Messrs. K. Ettlinger and Co.'s (in liquidation) Stocks of Manganese Ore, in the following lots:—

About 2,062 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 2,863 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 966¾ tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 4,791¼ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Chikla).
About 176¾ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Netra).
About 164 tons Gujerat Manganese Ore (Pani).

The above weights are according to the above named Firm's Books, but the liquidator accepts no responsibility for their accuracy.

Intending buiders may inspect the stocks and draw samples for analysis on application to Messrs. K. Ettlingers' Bombay Shipping Agency, 24, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. PARANJAPYE ATHLYE & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1917, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, in the shop in "Soman" Buildings, on Girgaum Road, Tramway Line, by order of the concerned the entire stock-in-trade, shop furniture, etc., purchased from Messrs. Paranjapye Athlye and Co., chemists and druggists, comprising various kinds of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, surgical and veterinary instruments, hospital requisites, Pasteur's syringes, disinfectants, specialities in veterinary line, electric apparatus, pumps, measure glasses, retorts, mortar and pestals, ice cream freezers, shop furniture, such as glass door cupboards, show cases, writing tables, iron safe with stand, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops, etc., at "C" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, on Frere Road.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "C" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road).

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Fidaali Abdulali Nizami, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Syed Hasumali Mirza (an insolvent), the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dock Yard, Fort, the following Printing Press machinery such as perforating machine, hand press, treadle, ruling machine, one lot of tyres, writing tables, chairs, wall clock wooden stands, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th January, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A CHEESE WINDING MACHINE. Apply INDIAN MFG. Co., Ripon Road, with price. 6703

WANTED—A GODOWN in the Fort. Size about 2 square rods. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6700

EDUCATED EUROPEAN LADY wishes to teach English in Indian family daily by the hour, Fort and Colaba, preferred. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6692

WANTED—In the business quarters of the Fort, furnished rooms for office preferably with a godown. Rent about Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6699

WANTED—At once for a local High School a PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in English. Good salary to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6705

A NEW FOREIGN FIRM wants a really smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and also SALESMEN for Mill Stores, etc. Best references required. High salary to really competent men. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6701

WANTED—Good second-hand English Printing-Press Concern in working order in Bombay worth Rs. 5,000 or more. Apply to Box No. 496 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6654

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A DISPENSARY located in Girgaum, well equipped with all medical and surgical requisites, and a complete reference library. For full particulars call or write to R. D. PADHYE, 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 6693

FOR SALE.—One BILLIARD TABLE by Roberts, complete with accessories, snooker set, marking board skittles, etc. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One CLOTH BAILING PRESS in working order. For prices and particulars. Apply to Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6630

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 860/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—At revised tariff rents extensive premises on the GROUND FLOOR of WATERLOO MANSIONS with extra gallery space. Quite suitable for high class Showrooms or as Offices for large mercantile and other firms. For rent, etc., apply to the SECRETARY, THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 6704

TO BE LET.—VERSOVA off Andheri Station, one-storied Bungalow with 5 Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room, Electric Lights, Water Fittings, etc., with large verandah and beautiful garden all round. The only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO BE LET.—DEVLALI. Nasik Road. "MALEK MINAR," the newly built two-storied Bungalow with four bed rooms, bath attached, hall and dining rooms with water connections and large compound, fully furnished with rich new up-to-date furniture, the only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Account of the Company up to 30th September, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th January, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6599

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on Sunday, the 28th instant, at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Associacao Goana Building, Dabul, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

By order,
T. SOUZA MACHADO,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January, 1917.

Note:—The same rules for the admission of shareholders will be observed. 6702

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th January, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1917. 6600

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE, LAHORE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10th day of February, 1917, at 10 o'clock in this Court, has been appointed to make a call on all the Contributories of the abovenamed Company and that the Liquidators of the said Company propose that such call shall be for Rs. 65 per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1917.

C. A. BARRON,
Additional Judge,
Lahore.

6598

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1091 of 1914.

The NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

JAMSHED EDULJI SAKLATWALLA, and ors .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of July, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government Khajan Land a part of Survey No. 111 containing by admeasurement 313 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts of Khajan Land and four acres of creek land making together 317 acres and 8 Gunthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the said Survey No. 111 along with other land and which premises are situated in the village of Ambooli in the Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration sub-district of Bandra and are bounded on or towards the East by part of Survey No. 111 and Nos. 109, 112, 113, 34, 18, 17, 12 of the Village of Ambooli on or towards the West by the village of Versova on or towards the North by boundary of Osiver Khote and on or towards the South by the Versowa Cause Way.

The Particulars of the 13 Lots of the property if put in Lots.

All right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants aforesaid in thirteen lots in which the abovementioned property is dividend as shewn on the plan filed in the Commissioner's Office the respective areas and boundaries of the said lots being as follows:—

Lot No.	Area in Acres	North	South	West	East
1	43.70	Passage	Versowa Cause way	Passage	Passage
2	35.65	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage 3
3	41	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage 4
4	40.78	Do.	Do.	Passage	Passage
5	24.15	Lot No. 7	Do.	Passage	*Partly
6	19.47	Do.	Passage	Lot No. 5	Creek
7	23.50	Do.	†Partly	Passage	Creek
8	28.50	Lot No. 7	Lot No. 9	Creek	Passage
9	19.50	Lot No. 8	Passage	Creek	Passage
10	3.50	Passage	Passage	Passage	Passage
11	10-25	Do.	Creek	Creek	Passage
12	2.50	Fields	Passage	Field	Passage
13	5	Passage	Creek	Passage	Fields

*Partly by lot No. 6 and partly by a passage.

†Partly by lot No. 5 and partly by lot No. 6

The boundaries of each plot are given on the plan deposited in the Commissioner's Office.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

6697

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOHSIN BADRUDIN TYABJI, Mr. HUSSLIN BADRUDIN TYABJI, Mr. FAIZ BADRUDIN TYABJI, Mr. ABBAS S. TYABJI, BIBI SAHEBA AMINAKHATOON BADRUDIN TYABJI and BIBISAHEBA SAKINA KHATOON BADRUDIN TYABJI, the Executors and Executrices of the last Will and Testament of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and the said Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, Mr. Hussein Badrudin Tyabji and Mr. Faiz Badrudin Tyabji and Mr Salman Badrudin Tyabji and Mr. Hatim Badrudin Tyabji and the said Bibisaheba Amina Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji and the said Bibisaheba Sakina Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji and Bibisaheba Suraya Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji, Bibisaheba Halima Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji, Bibisaheba Nasima Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji, Bibisaheba Hanifa Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji, Bibisaheba Rafia Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji and Bibisaheba Safia Khatoon Badrudin Tyabji, the children and heirs of the said the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, all of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereunder described to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lease, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements godowns stables and other erections thereon (being a portion of one large compound belonging to the late Tyabji Bhoymeah which has since been divided) situated at Khetwady 10th Cross Lane in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2236 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Ward No. 2014 and Street Nos. 10-12-14 and 16 and under Ward Nos 2015 (1), 2015 (2), 2015 (3), 2015 (4), 2015 (5), and Street Nos. 2, 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), 2(d) respectively and under Ward No. 2016 and Street No. 3 and under Ward No. 2016 and Street No. 3 and under Ward No. 2075 Street No. 78 and Ward No. 2076 and Street No. 80 to 84 and No. 2077 (1) and Street No. 88 to 92 and now under D Ward Nos. 2012-13 Street Nos. 1 and 2, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301, 2318, and 2319. New No. 9136, Old Survey Nos. 814-820 and New Survey No. 5505, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of the late, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and now belonging to others, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 10th lane, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee but now belonging to others and on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Mr. Amiroodin Tyabjee and partly by the property formerly of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabji and now belonging to others.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

6695

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 701 of 1914.

The firm of VENILAL BHAICHAND-BHAI and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) SHRIMANT SIRDAR WAGHOJI KOOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and
(2) Bai NANDAGAVRI, widow of HIRALAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree for sale and Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1915, and the 31st day of August, 1916, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises on Friday the 2nd day of February, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in the undivided half share of the abovenamed 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street within the Fort of Bombay and also all the messuage tenement or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetji Maneckji but with the exception of two rooms on the 1st floor and one room situate between the 1st and ground floor and forming part of the said Agiary premises which all piece or parcel of land is situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts including the Agiary aforesaid and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52 New No. 442 Old Survey Nos. 662-671-695 and 699 and New No. 442 New Survey Nos. 2/8888 and 2/8889 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say:—on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy First Baronet on or towards the East by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetji Maneckji and partly by the house of the said Pirozbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas attorneys for the 2nd defendant abovenamed at No. 7, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

6696

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913,

and

In the matter of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA & BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHJIRJI, liquidators of the above Co. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition dated the 22nd day of December 1916, has been presented to his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioners for sanction, with or without modification, of the scheme referred to in the said petition submitted by Mr. Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand for taking the above Company out of liquidation and working the same and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has appointed Saturday the 20th day of January 1917 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to hear the said petition.

All Creditors and Contributories of the above Company are hereby cited to be present at the time and place aforesaid either in person or by attorney or Council and show cause, if any they have, why the said scheme should not be sanctioned by the Court with or without modification as the Court may think proper.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

Albert Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. 6580.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Nepean Sea Road, on the Sea-shore and opposite the late Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Bai Maneckbai Furdoonjee Banajee's Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will on SUNDAY, the 21st January, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable, 3 separate Bungalows with outhouses in a large compound:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land with the bungalow, stable, out-houses, and all other buildings erected thereon registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under No. 47, Pension and Tax under No. 104, quit and ground rent and Collector's Old Nos. 573 and 104, New Nos. 2737 and 11315 and Old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 3324 (1), and Street No. 1, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand and nine hundred and fifty-nine (3,959), square yards or thereabouts (whereof 975 square yards are of the quit and ground rent tenure and the remainder that of the Pension and Tax, and bounded on the North by the property being a portion of the self-same property of which lots Nos. 1 and 2, now sold formed part, formerly belonging to Jamsetji Cursetji Bottleboy, and now to the estate of the late Hajee Haroon Sidick, deceased on the South by lot No. 2 hereinafter described, on the West by the seashore and on the East by Nepean Sea Road aforesaid, and is now occupied by Mr. Jehangir Framji Bottleboy.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the two bungalows, stables, out-houses and all other buildings erected thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 47, Pension and Tax and No. 104, quit and ground rent and Collectors Old Nos. 573 and 104, New Nos. 2737 and 11315 and Old Survey No. 841, New Survey No. 7140, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. Nos. 3324 (2). & 3324 (3). & Street Nos. 2. & 3, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and ten (3,410), square yards or thereabouts (whereof 1,207 square yards are of the quit and ground rent tenure and the remainder that of the Pension and Tax), and bounded on the North by Lot No. 1 hereinabove described, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cowasji Market, but now of Bomanji Edulji Kasinath, on the West by the seashore and on the East by Nepean Sea Road aforesaid, one of which said bungalows is now occupied by the said Framjee Framji Rustomji Desai as tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 19th January, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT 6-reel Drama:

"ELUSIVE ISABEL"

Representatives of the Latin nations plan secretly to form an alliance to defy and conquer the World. A United States' Secret Service Agent tries to prevent the meeting in America, while a clever woman spy plans to beat him. There is a great battle of wits between them and many exciting things happen. Love also comes into the plot, which is full of mystery.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

COMMENCING SATURDAY.
FOR A FEW DAYS
AN ENTIRELY NEW
FILM PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
COMPOSED OF THE FINEST PICTURES YET SHOWN
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats, Re. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WORD IN THRILLS!
SPACES OF BREATHLESS SILENCE: THEN LOUD APPLAUSE NIGHTLY
AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

POR THE TWO BIG FILMS.

"THE CIRCUS OF FIRE"
AND
"A RAILROAD PLOT"

COME TO-NIGHT AT
5, 6-45, 8-30, 10.

"The Ideal Family Entertainment."—The "TIMES" London.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
COMING—
The most Unique and refined show ever brought to India.

Mr. E. H. BOSTOCK (Bostock & Wombwell). Will shortly present for the first time in Bombay:
THE FAMOUS
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.
200 PERFORMING MINIATURE ANIMALS.

As exhibited at the principal Theatres in Great Britain, including for two consecutive years in London, and appeared on two occasions before their Majesties the King and Queen and Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH", LONDON.

The performance was a great success from start to finish and the hearty applause showed conclusively how much the Royal Party and Guests enjoyed the entertainment. The Italian Circus certainly justifies its reputation of being the most remarkable show of the kind in existence.

In conjunction with the above
A brilliant Galaxy of
SPECIALITY ARTISTES.

The whole Colossal show will perform on the stage of ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IN A RING.

Direction. D. F. BOSTOCK.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8 and Gallery Re. 1.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO MATINEE.

Harry Friedman—Business Manager.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Agripada.

THERE WILL BE A
CONCERT
in aid of the Home on SATURDAY, January 27th beginning at 6 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness, Lady Aga Khan.

The programme will comprise songs; piano and violin pieces; children's fancy skipping; a play entitled "The Delinquencies of Imp; and a bioscopic film exhibition.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-0 AND 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK 2 DRAMAS
"THE 2ND LIEUTENANT."
A stirring Military Melodrama
and
"HUMAN OCTOPUS"
A Sensational Drama
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
PROTEA—Part IV

SHORTLY COMING
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

WHO SAID
THE GAIETY WAS PACKED LAST NIGHT?
Those who went to enjoy the usual
GALA NIGHT!
THEN VISIT US
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE
The only live Variety House in the City.
TO-NIGHT!
The popular favourites
THE
MALAGAS
in Spanish and our Great Ally's (Russian) Dances.
SEE THEM
in their latest Creation.
THE
ENGLISH RAG TIME.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
in pleasing French and Italian Patriotic Songs.
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
The Australian stage favourite in her latest Songs, the Present Rage of London.
Above Varieties are intercepted by 2 Highly Choicest Cinema.
A Brilliant 2 Part Drama.
THE LITTLE CHAUFFEUR
And our
CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE
"PAR EXCELLENCE"
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
The latest Topical Novelty
"TANKS"
Delicious Cartoons of the Great British Invention that struck terror into the Germans.

MAX LINDER
in a screaming adventure with
"THE CLUTCHING HAND"

"THE SULTANA"
A beautiful five reeler in plate color featuring Rutch Roland produced by Balboa from Henry C. Rowland's well-known story.
Prices: Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.

NEW ALEXANDRA

CINEMA
Near Crawford Market;
TO-NIGHT.
THE ADVENTURES OF
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
Featuring
GRACE CUNARD
AND
FRANCIS FORD
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Tel. No. 1862.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 23rd of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Parsi: 11th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 11th of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-22.
Phases of the Moon, New Moon, Jan. 23rd.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "What did Tomkins do" at 9-45.

University Election of two Fellows by the Faculty of Arts at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20th.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "What did Tomkins do," at 9-45.
Empire Theatre: Sir Herbert Tree in "Macbeth."

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Indian Economic Society: Lecture by Mr. S. V. Doraiswami on "India and the Tariff Problem," at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Jinnah will preside.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., matinee a t6 p.m., "What did Tomkins do."

Empire Theatre: Sir Herbert Tree in "Macbeth" at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the King George English School, Dadar. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., will preside.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga by H. E. the Governor. 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45. Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 19.

511. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending January 20th, and "A" Coy. during week ending January 27th.

512. Company Field Training:—
Detail.—Sunday January 21st, "J" Coy.
The Company will parade at Bori Bunder Station, at 6 a.m., on the above date and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officer Commanding Coy.

513. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m., daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

514. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"J" Coy. on Friday 19th, Saturday 20th and Sunday, 28th January.
"L" Coy. on Monday 22nd, Tuesday 23rd and Wednesday, 24th January.

515. Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—
Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m., to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

516. Proficiency.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning at 7-15 a.m., and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters. Pencils and note books to be brought on all parades. Dress.—Optional.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

The first annual general meeting of the Brotherhood will be held on Sunday, next at 10-30 a.m., (S.T.), in the hall of the Brotherhood.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Students' Progressive Union a public meeting will be held this evening at 4-15 in the New English Hall, C. P. Tank, to request the Municipal Corporation to make primary education free and compulsory. Mr. G. K. Deodhar will preside.

BITTEN BY A STRAY DOG.

Asleswer Navalram Dara Govind and Jivan Shiba were bitten by a stray dog near the Colaba Railway Station on Wednesday. The dog was subsequently killed by some passers-by and the carcass has been sent to the Parel Laboratory for examination. Jivan is being sent by his master to Kasauli while Dara has not yet made up his mind and Asleswer refuses to go.

REPORTED THEFT OF CASH.

Vithaldas Goverdhandas, servant of Shaligram Mirchand, a cap merchant, has reported to the Police the theft of ornaments and cash worth Rs. 3,505 from a safe in the room of his master's shop, on the first floor of a house in Sheikh Memon Street. Three persons, who slept in the room, heard nothing suspicious during the night. In the morning one of them noticed the door of the safe open and informed the complainant who on examining the safe found the drawer missing. Subsequently the drawer minus the contents was found on the railing of the verandah of a neighbouring house.

HALF PRICE SALE!

Upto 15th February 1917.

Our Satisfaction Flute Harmonium is very sweet and best suited for all climates and mustos. Guaranteed for 3 years. Prices:—Single reed Rs. 40, 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 20, 22-8, 25. Double reed Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, now sold for Rs. 30, 35, 40 45. Best Double reed Folding Harmonium (which can be played both by hands and legs):—No. 1. Original price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. No. 2. original price Rs. 180, now offered for Rs. 90. Every order must accompany one-fourth the value in advance.

NATIONAL HARMONIUM Co.,
10-3, Lower Chitpur Road, (B.).
CALCUTTA.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 47,91,808-6-11; donation from the Chief of Ramdurg and his subjects, Rs. 4,024-5-3; donation from the Proprietors, West End Cinema, Rs. 2,000; donation from the Kanara Branch, Rs. 1,801-7-3; donation from the Dharwar District (21st Instalment), Rs. 1,652-13-3; donation from the East Khandesh (25th Instalment), Rs. 1,300; donation from the Officers of P. W. D. for September, 1916, Rs. 959; donation from the Officers of the P. W. D. for November, 1916, Rs. 805; donation from the Officers of P. W. D. for October, 1916, Rs. 788; donation from H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for October, 1916, Rs. 750; donation from H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for November, 1916, Rs. 750; donation from H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for December, 1916, Rs. 750; donation from the Bijapur Branch, Rs. 711-10-6; Donation from the Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 584-13; donation from the Dharwar District ((22nd Instalment), Rs. 571-11-11; donation from the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana (26th Instalment), Rs. 500; donation from the Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahikanta, Rs. 500; donation from the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana (27th Donation), Rs. 500; donation from the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana (28th Donation), Rs. 500; donation from the Mamlatdar of Godhra, Rs. 310; donation from Lieut.-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter, Rs. 300; donation from the District of Broach and Country Liquor Licensees of City, Rs. 223-1; donation from the District of Broach and Country Liquor Licensees of City, Rs. 200-1-7; donation from the Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 186-8; donation from Mr. Nasarwanji Motabhoy Fitter, Rs. 181-5; donation from the Bijapur Branch, Rs. 180-5; donation from the friends and admirers of the late K. B. Dr. H. L. Batliwala, J.P., Rs. 110; donation from the Major-General G. V. Kemball, Rs. 100; donation from Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Rs. 100; donation from the Bijapur Branch, Rs. 86-11; donation from the Kanara Branch, Rs. 85; donation from the Sankheda Mewas Reva Kantha Agency, Rs. 72; donation from R. G. G. for November, Rs. 50; donation from Mr. Chimanlal P. Broker, Rs. 50; donation from Mr. R. G. G. for December, Rs. 50; donation from Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Rs. 50; donation from the Government Central Press (25th Instalment), Rs. 45-0-6; donation from the Government Central Press (26th Instalment), Rs. 43-3-8; donation from the Government Central Press (27th Instalment), Rs. 42-13-2; donation from Mr. R. V. Pethe (Jalgaon), Rs. 41; donation from Capt. J. L. Eden (November), Rs. 30; donation from Capt. J. L. Eden (Dec.), Rs. 30; donation from the Staff of the Barge Depot, Rs. 28; donation from Sowar Sucher Sing of British Legation (Adis-ababa), Rs. 17; donation from Gurbachandas, Rs. 17; donation from Palasingh, Rs. 17; donation from Birsingh, Rs. 17; donation from Naranisingh, Rs. 17; donation from Mr. G. S. Wilson (November), Rs. 15; donation from Mr. G. S. Wilson (December), Rs. 15; donation from Mr. "Holmes," Rs. 15; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 13-14. Total Rs. 48,13,946-3-0.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
W. E. JENNINGS, I.M.S.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 18.)

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Stuart K. Lupton as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

The resignation of Khan Bahadur Dossabhai Pestonji Doctor of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat is accepted.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence upto six months.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik vice Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court, Bombay, to be Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. E. Fahey, Junior Judge's Clerk, Commissioner for taking affidavits and Clerk to the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to be Senior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. J. C. Curry to act as District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. R. L. McCulloch, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. K. A. Bhojvani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavalla, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., appointed to be Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, etc.:—

The Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

The Reverend W. O'Conor Additional Chaplain at Karachi, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st January 1917 or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ramkrishna Purushottam Patvardhan to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. A. L. Covernton or pending further orders.

Mr. Maheshwar Sarvottam Muzumdar, First Assistant Master, Karwar High School, acted as Head Master of the school during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Padmanabha Shankar Chandavarkar.

Mr. A. F. Khudersley, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments, has been granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 15th January 1917.

The leave on medical certificate granted Mr. H. French, A.R.I.B.A., while Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government, vide Government Notification No. E.-11174, dated the 7th November 1916, is converted into privilege leave and extended by one day.

FOUNDER OF A FAMOUS INN.

Mr. William Skindle, founder of the celebrated riverside hotel with his name at Maidenhead, attained his hundredth birthday in mail week. From a post-boy at Hounslow, Mr. Skindle became first postillion, and later, after carrying on the Saracen's Head and the Orkney Arms at Maidenhead, he joined his father in founding Skindle's. He left Maidenhead forty-three years ago for Worthing.

The total exports of wolfram from Burma during the whole year is estimated to be 3,806 tons as against 2,661 tons of last year.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION AGAINST MINOR ANNULLED.

IN RE. MOHANLAL HANSRAJ AND OTHERS ..... Insolvents
MOHANLAL NANDLAL ..... Applicant.
(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

This was the hearing of a rule nisi taken out by Mohanlal Nandlal Marwari against the Official Assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents calling upon them to show cause why the order of adjudication made against the insolvents on 30th January, 1911, should not be annulled so far as the applicant Hiralal Nandlal Marwari is concerned.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this rule are as follows:—Nandlal Hansraj the father of the applicant Hiralal, and Mohanlal Hansraj and Manghal Hansraj, the uncles of the said applicant were carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Nandlal Hiralal. The applicant's father Nandlal died in 1907 and after his death the business of the firm was continued by the uncles. The firm suffered losses and filed their petition for Insolvency on 27th July, 1914, and in the petition for insolvency, the name of the applicant, who was then a minor was inserted as one of the partners of the firm. The applicant denied that according to law he became a partner in the said firm. The applicant was born on the 18th of December, 1897 and was at the date of the petition viz., 27th July, 1914, a minor and therefore not liable to insolvency proceedings in respect of debts contracted by the firm of Nandlal Hiralal. The applicant's uncle Mohanlal, who presented the petition did not know that in law a minor could not be adjudicated an insolvent. After attaining majority as soon as the applicant became aware of his legal position, he took out this rule for having the order of adjudication against him annulled.

His Lordship set aside the order of adjudication made against the applicant Hiralal, as he was then a minor and made the rule absolute.

Mr. M. J. Mehta, instructed by Purnanand and Co., appeared for the applicant in support of the rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1226-16.—Payne & Co., The New Mofussil Co., Ld. & anr v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mer. K and Co., Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

923-15.—Jam R & D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v. Prabhashankar Dewshanker Acharya, & ors, Moti & D, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

S. C. 937-16.—Matu J & M Abdul Kader Haji Esmail v. Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy Rusnaiwall, Amin & D, Part Heard, 9-1-17.

507-16.—Amin & D, Girdharlal Jethabhai Patel v. J Moni & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

651-16.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v. The Gulam Baba, Spg & Wg Co., Ltd., in Liqn & ors, Against 2nd Defendant only.

743-16.—Smeaton B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand & anr, Edg G W & Co.

770-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. A A MacGill. Khambatta & Co.

1458-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bhagwan Tullock & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142—15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Edg G W & Co., Craigie B & C., Captain & V, Little & Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman v. Dinath Jamnabai, Edg. G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors Sunderdas & Co. Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMR'S REPORT.

587-16.—Rustomji & G, Gulab Illahibux and anr v. Mauji Keshowji, Bhaishanker K & G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

336-13.—Mulla & M, Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhanjibhai & Co., a firm, & ors, Wadia G & Co., Mulla & M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES,

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain and V.

80-16.—Craigie B & C., Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

LONG CAUSES

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram Meheshri v. Ladhoram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm, v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole widow v. Alexandra Macropole and anr.

1448-15.—Sabnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr v. Jirbai widow, Edgelow

620-16.—Motichand and D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors, Pandia & Co.

1182-15.—S A Tyyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Manchershaw & N, M B Chothia.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co.

665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain and Vaidya.

775-16—Amin and D Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Merwanji K & Co.

502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.

712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava Payne & Co.

057-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.

1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin & Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16—Pandia & Co. Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla & ors, S. A. Tyabji Ard H D & Co.

PICKPOCKET WITH SIX PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court one Bachoo Ebahim was charged by Deputy Inspector Dyer with picking the pockets of a sweetmeet seller, Onkar Dessa, and removing Rs. 3. he accused who had six previous convictions was caught red-handed by the complainant. He was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAPSE OF A BILL-COLLECTOR.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Odhavji Liladhar, mehta, was charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,880 belonging to his employer Mr. Vanmali Kursondas of the firm of Hirji Bhagwandas and Company. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused colleced the amount from the different constituents of his employers' firm and disappeared with it. He was, however, arrested on the 10th instant at Mazagaon in a temple. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had lost the money in speculations in "Americans". He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING A CHAPLAIN.

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Melville charged Charles Panna, alias Clarke, alias Simon, an Anglo-Burmese, with cheating the Rev. Father Remidios, Chaplain of the Girgaum Portuguese Church, in respect of Rs. 18. It was stated for the prosecution that the accused went to the complainant and represented to him that he wanted some money to pay the customs charges on some cigars belonging to the Bishop of Rangoon, whereupon he was given Rs. 18. The accused went to the Port Trust Office with a servant of the chaplain and there told the latter that the office was closed and then disappeared. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CURTIS SCANDAL,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"The Bombay Chronicle" has well served the purpose of its existence by boldly publishing the so-called "private" letter of Mr. Lionel Curtis. Till now he has not shown the impartial and gentlemanly spirit of an Englishman by withdrawing the charge of the letter being obtained surreptitiously when Mr. Ghandhi has boldly given out how Providence placed the letter in his hands and through him it came to your clean hands. You have criticised its contents and I need not touch it. But looking into the issues of the "Round Table" I find one important thing and it is worthy of notice. In the June issue any reader desiring information with regard to the "Round Table" is requested to apply to Mr. A. P. Collett, I.C.S. c/o Secretariat, Lucknow." In the September issue W. S. Marris, Esq., C.I.E. c/o Secretariat, Lucknow" is mentioned as the source of information. Mr. Curtis carries on correspondence from the Government Camp, Lucknow, makes use of the Government Press whose charges are borne by the Indian public, and enjoys the hospitality of Government Houses maintained by the Indians. Also hard-worked officers like Sir James Meston and Mr. W. S. Marris who are paid handsomely by India, have got the leisure to discuss Indian problems with Mr. Curtis. But is it not strange to find from the "Round Table" issues that the U. P. Government Secretariat is made the means of supplying information to the readers of the "Round Table?" It seems U. P. Government officers have more leisure, or there are more officers than necessary. Will the Government allow their Indian officers to contribute their share of influence to the self-government agitation and allow them to make the Secretariat the means of supplying information to the readers of "The Chronicle" or "New India" or the "Bengalee"?—Yours, etc.

M. I. DESAI.

Bombay, January 18th.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Sholapur and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

The subscriptions to the General Fund of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul amounted to Rs. 560 in 1916 and donations amounting to Rs. 385 were received as the result of the Christmas appeal.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run to-morrow. First Race starts at 3-10 p.m.)

To be run one Saturday, 20th January, 1917:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Primrose Morn 9-7, Polish 9-2, Llangeinor 8-10, Joyous Gard 8-1, Miss Rollestone 8-0, Tootsie 8-0, Summer Thyme 7-13, Triple Alliance 7-11, Laveco 7-7.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Tootsie 9-10, Thunder 9-10, Vanity Box 9-7, Hoppner 9-3, Twa Brigs 9-0, Fire Finch 8-13, Waynflete 8-11, Kenilworth 8-7, Matchless Maud 8-7, Rolling Stock 8-7, Anthracite 8-6, King's Head 8-3, Kinsale 8-2, Verst 8-0, Rueful 8-0, Somali 7-8, Madrina 7-6, Fine Trout 7-6, Dorian 7-6.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Adelaide II 9-0, Cyanite 8-13, Seigneurie 8-11, Megale 8-1, Chastity 7-12, Mossy 7-12, Minimum 7-11, Vardar 7-9.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Dress 9-4, Dunskey 9-4, Motor Wrap 9-3, Decorum 9-2, Corridor 9-1, Royal Song 8-13, Bellicose 8-13, Lucky Thought 8-12, Impecunious 8-10, Aubrey 8-4, Arkangelo 8-1, Princess Zagha 7-13, Haven of Rest 7-10, Mintspear 7-9, Sunder 7-7, Dollet 7-5, Wise Thrush 7-2.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Royal Court 9-12, Malacca 9-9, Ajax 9-9, Brimo 9-5, Ace of Royals 9-4, Osprey 9-1, Aurora 9-0, Lord Roseberry 8-12, Mohsel 8-12, Collingwood 8-8, Tajilmulook 8-8, Hurchan 8-8, Ajmer 8-5, Gazal 8-2, Black Ivory 8-0, Oxford 7-13, Shailan 7-7, Collector 7-7, Powerful 7-3, Investment 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

THE SION PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Angler 9-2, Mount Pleasant 9-0, Abdul 8-12, Present 8-10, Challenger 8-10, Murpho 8-9, Sultan 8-7, Sherali 8-6, Refusal 8-5, Jemadar 8-4, Fairy Gold 8-3, Thorium 8-0, Japan 8-0, Acetine 7-13, Remmes 7-10.

THE SION PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Safi, 9-4, Subbiaca 9-3, Hudban 9-3, Tawakul 9-0, Royalist 8-12, Paradise 8-11, Grand Master 8-7, Raven 8-5, Mintmaster 8-0, Moo-a-fij 8-0, Barjora 7-10, Cox 7-8, Salim 7-6, Toledo 7-2.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Primrose Morn 9-7, Polish 9-2, Llangeinor 8-10, Joyous Gard 8-1, Miss Rollestone 8-0 Tootsie 8-0, Triple Alliance 7-11, Laveco 7-7.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs

Vanity Box 9-7, Fire Finch 8-13, Waynflete 8-11, Kenilworth 8-7, Matchless Maud 8-7, Rolling Stock 8-7, Antracite 8-6, King's Head 8-3, Kinsale 8-2, Somali 7-8, Fine Trout 7-6, Dorian 7-6.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Adelaide II 9-0, Cyanite 8-13, Chostity 7-12, Mossy 7-12.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Dunskey 7-4, Decorum 9-2, Corridor 9-1, Royal Song 8-13, Bellicose 8-13, Lucky Thought 8-12, Impecunious 8-10, Aubrey 8-4, Arkangelo 8-1, Princess Zagha 7-13, Haven of Rest 7-10, Dollet 7-5, Wise Thrush 7-2.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Malacca 9-9, Brimo 9-5, Ace of Royals 9-4, Osprey 9-1, Mohsel 8-12, Collingwood 8-8, Tajilmulook 8-8, Hurchan 8-8, Ajmer 8-5, Gazal 8-2, Black Ivroy 8-0, Shailan 7-7, Collector 7-7, Powerful 7-3, Investment 7-3, Welcome 7-0.

THE SION PLATE.—Division I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Angler 9-2, Mount Pleasant 9-0, Abdul 8-12, Present 8-10, Challenger 8-10, Murpho 8-9, Sultan 8-7, Refusal 8-5, Jemadar 8-4, Fairy Gold 8-3, Thorium 8-0, Acetine 7-13, Remmes 7-10.

THE SION PLATE.—Division II Distance 1¼ miles.

Safi 9-4, Subbiaca 9-3, Hudban 9-3, Tawakul 9-0, Royalist 8-12, Paradise 8-11, Raven 8-5, Mint Master 8-0, Barjora 7-10, Cox 7-8, Salim 7-6, Toledo 7-2.

NOTICE

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay, 8th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 24th January 1917, close at 4 p.m., to-day.

MR. HODGE'S HAT.

The first thing that was suggested to my mind, says a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," by the selection of Mr. John Hodge as Minister of Labour, although it is one with which it is difficult to find fault, was the different tastes that Labour members show in the matter of hats! Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. John Burns had strongly marked preferences that the caricaturists impressed upon us; but Mr. Hodge created more astonishment that Keir Hardie and his "deerstalker" had done when he first made his appearance at Westminster wearing a flawless, perfectly ironed silk hat. "I look upon the silk hat," he explained, "as a British institution, and one which is not to be lightly trifled with. I shall always wear one at the opening of Parliament, and at any other function at which some degree of dignity is desirable."

DURBAR AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

There was a large gathering at Lucknow for yesterday's Durbar. The Maharaja of Kapurthala, who is attending it, paid a State visit to the Lieutenant-Governor under the usual salute. His honour the Lieutenant-Governor returned the visit during the afternoon.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING 1916.

REPORT FOR LAST QUARTER.

The executive health officer of Bombay, in his report for the last quarter ending 31 December, 1916 says:—

The general health conditions during the quarter, as measured by the total mortality and the death-rate, reveal a steady improvement on those of the preceding quarters of the year.

The total mortality for the qurter was 6,611. With the exception of 1914 and 1915, this is the lowest registered since 1895—when the City's population was much smaller.

The death rate per 1,000 of population works out to 26.99 compared with 27.64 for the fourth quarter of 1895.

The figure 6,611 is inclusive of 395 deaths among new arrivals not belonging to the City.

The number of *live* births registered was 6,439—the highest on record and will be found to exceed the total mortality by 223, if the number of deaths among new arrivals be excluded.

Among the other features of interest may be mentioned the following:—

The mortality from Plague (103) was higher than in the corresponding quarters of the preceding four years; but lower than in any other previous year except 1909; that from Small-pox (7) was the lowest since 1906 (4); from Fevers (502) almost the same as in 1915 (501) but lower than in the fourth quarter of any previous year; Malarial Fever recording the lowest (74) since 1907 except 1914 (58; the mortality from Diarrhoeal Diseases (501) was the lowest since 1895 (369); that from Phthisis (438) was higher than in the preceding three years (1913-1915) but lower than ever before. that from Respiratory Diseases (2,134) was the highest since 1907 (2,316), execept in 1912 (2,223).

The Infant Mortality in the quarter (1,902) marks an increase over that of the corresponding quarter of the preceding three years.

The number of births registered (6,439) was higher than in 1915 (6,263) by 176 and the highest for the fourth quarter of any previous year. The Infant Mortality (1,902) shows an increase of 42.

REVIEW OF 1916.

The total mortality for the year was 30,574; this was higher by 6,893 than in 1915, but lower than in any other previous year, since 1895.

On the other hand, the number of births registered (21,180) exceeded that of 1915 (20,052) by 1,128.

The infant mortality (8,215) recorded an increase of 1,613 on that of 1915, but was less by 202 than the decennial average.

There are several factors which must be taken into account to explain this result. First, 1915 was an unusually healthy year; and was marked by the epidemic incidence of only a single disease, namely, Plague—which again was briefest in duration (four weeks) and lightest in mortality. In 1916, in addition to Plague, Small-pox was epidemic: the former from the week ending 26th February to that ending 3rd June, and the latter from the week ending 29th January to that ending 20th May. Secondly, the unfavourable climatic conditions in the latter half of the year, induced by the unseasonable and heavy rainfall which lasted well into the month of November, are responsible for the increased sickness rate and mortality. Thirdly, there has been enormous addition to the City's population: the large increase in the number of births registered and in the mortality among new arrivals not belonging to the City, and other evidence point to this conclusion; so that the total death-rate as recorded, being calculated on the census population of 1911, cannot be a correct index of the health conditions of the City as now constituted.

VOICE AND VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to "B. I. R."'s letter in this morning's issue of your paper regarding the voting on the Hon. Mr. Patel's Resolution No. 3 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th December last, I think it necessary for me to reply to the said letter as far as his remarks concern me. Your correspondent would have done well to read my short remarks on the said Resolution in full, as, that would have prevented his getting confused with the problem that he has failed to solve. Following the quotation that he gives from my remarks on page 100 of the "Government Gazette" of the 11th instant, he will find the following paragraph:—

> "The Hon. Mr. Belvi has said that the question is whether Government wish to appoint a committee and that where there is a will there is a way. I hope that your Excellency's Government will prove that they are willing to appoint such a committee, *if it is practicable* to thresh out these questions," (the italics are mine in this letter).

I laid stress on the fact that Government should appoint such a committee if it was practicable for them to do so. Now, if your correspondent reads the subsequent proceedings on the said Resolution in full, especially the Hon. Mr. Chaubal's speech and his Excellency the Governor's remarks in winding up the debate, he will find that on various grounds put forward therein it was not practicable for the Bombay Government to appoint such a committee.

The Council was told that this Resolution was to have been disallowed but that his Excellency's desire to have free discussion on this most important question was the reason why it was allowed. In view of this information I think it was hardly useful to press the Resolution further and I do not see how those who voted against the Resolution, in spite of sympathising with it in principle, could, in fairness be said to have done an "acrobatic feat." Considering the whole proceedings in the actual circumstances it would appear to an impartial observer that there was no "curious phenomenon" in my voting against the Resolution.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDEDAS.
Jan. 17.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE

Commencing To-morrow Saturday, 20th Jan. 1917.

The Empire Presents

SIR HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE and Miss CONSTANCE COLLIER in

"MACBETH"

A £40,000 Production—9,000 Feet Long.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the EMINENT STARS

HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN IN THE BANDMAN COMEDY COY.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

For the first time in Bombay.

"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"

A MILITARY 3 ACT COMEDY. A HURRICANE OF LAUGHTER.

Sunday at 6 p. m. HALF PRICE MATINEE.

"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"

MONDAY and TUESDAY Jan. 22nd and 23rd

For the first time in Bombay.

"LOST—24 HOURS"

An American Farce Comedy.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, Jan 24th & 25th

For the first time in Bombay.

"ESMERALDA"

by Frances Hodgson Burnett W. Gillett. A Comedy throbbing with human interest.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26th.

"CHARLIE'S AUNT"

SATURDAY, Jan. 27th.

GRAND TRIPLE BILL

Comedy Drama. Advanced Vaudeville.

SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE

GRAND TRIPLE BILL

Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Matinee, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co,

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 8th March, 1917.

For particulars and prospectus apply to HON. SEC.,

Elphinstone College, Fort. 6602

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat he sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician :—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

JAPANWALLA

Shaya—Amrat

is the best Japanese cure for consumption asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.

Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO

299, MASJID BUNDER.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

The new disturban is approaching from west.

Forecast:—A few falls of the rain in Baluchistan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.964 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.615 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3 "
Minimum do. do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	142 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Temperature has fallen and become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Conditions appear to be unsettled in the Persian area.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Jan.)	69.7	51.0	91	0.40	4.96	—1.67
Jask	75.3	61.6	75	..	2.83	0.73
Do. (16th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Jan.)	74.3	66.9	79	..	1.63	0.37
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.9	45.3	63	..	0.03	—0.42
Rawalpindi	69.8	31.6	66	..	0.38	—2.00
Lahore	70.8	39.8	59	..	0.05	—0.96
Hissar	70.5	41.1	50	..	0.42	..
Ambala	71.9	44.7	59	..	0.44	—1.70
Delhi	70.8	46.3	69	..	0.18	—0.88
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.6	47.8	57	..	..	—0.68
Mainpuri	74.8	48.4	75	..	0.02	—1.00
Jhansi	77.1	46.3	61	..	0.78	—0.07
Cawnpore	76.6	50.3	70	..	2.20	1.26
Allahabad	78.4	48.6	67	..	0.51	—0.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.5	41.8	76	..	0.04	—0.25
Karachi	78.8	59.4	91	..	0	—0.45
Ajmer	73.5	48.2	58	..	0	—0.61
Jaipore	75.2	44.6	44	..	0	—0.58
Kotah	77.2	47.8	63	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	67.2	52.8	47	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.4	47.3	61	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	80.6	61.9	50	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	80.9	67.6	41	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	84.1	52.1	44	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	87.6	56.6	58	..	0	—0.32
Surat	91.7	69.7	57	..	0	—0.18
Ahmedabad	89.4	64.6	53	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.2	54.3	45	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	77.7	60.0	65	..	0	—0.40
Indore	84.1	52.3	70	..	0.86	0.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	50.6	79	..	2.76	1.50
Saugor	80.2	56.8	51	..	0.3.	—1.07
Hoshangabad	82.1	55.4	77	..	1.47	0.29
Khandwa	82.5	54.1	82	..	1.06	0.14
Akola	87.4	53.4	56	..	2.42	1.02
Amroati	86.6	52.6	51	..	0.48	—0.87
Nagpur	84.7	57.1	72	..	2.56	1.11
Chanda	89.6	62.4	63	..	0 03	—0.56
Raipur	88.5	59.1	74	..	2.36	1.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.3	71.9	67	..	0.75	0.20
Ratnagiri	95.1	71.1	46	..	7.36	6.65
Mormugao	84.8	65..	69	..	3.98	3.82
Karwar	90 2	66.9	.2	..	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	55.0	59	..	1.33	..
Ahmednagar	85.5	54.	43	..	0.65	0 57
Poona	85	52.9	47	..	1.91	—0.37
Sholapur	87.8	59.1	60	..	3.38	0 84
Bijapur	84.4	55.6	65	..	9.47	6.84
Belgaum	81.9	57.4	53	..	10.67	8.27
Aurangabad	85.7	59..	35	..	0.77	8.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.1	54.6	59	..	1.36	—0.18
Hyderabad	82.2	59.1	85	..	2.44	1.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.6	68.5	52	..	4.75	..
Calicut	86.8	71.6	78	..	5.70	1.41
Cochin	91.7	72.7	63	..	4.62	—1.47
Colombo	82.3	72.1	90	0.66	12.60	—6.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.7	74.5	81	..	10.85	4.69
Bellary	87.1	59.7	72	..	2.17	0.03
Cuddapah	86.6	62.3	55	..	3.49	—1.10
Madras	83.4	76.8	81	..	18.08	—1.51
Bangalore	81.5	65.4	91	..	19.14	6.66
Coimbatore	82.2	63.4	75	..	5.76	1.01
Trichinopoly	89.6	70.1	71	..	2.94	—5.03
Nagapatam	81.1	79.9	95	..	15.10	—12.90

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	16.31
Egyptian F. G. F.	30.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 17.06 / May 17.36
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 16.63 / May 16.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
January	10.43
Jan.-Feb.	10.43
Feb.-Mar.	10.45
Mar.-Apl.	10.50
Apl.-May	10.50
May-June	10.54
June-July	10.52
July-Aug.	10.51
Aug.-Sept	10.38
Sept.-Oct.	10.05
Oct.-Nov.	9.92
Nov.-Dec.	9.85
Dec.-Jan.	9.81
Jan.-Feb.	9.78

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
January	10.58
Jan.-Feb.	10.58
Feb.-Mar.	10.50
Mar.-Apl.	10.64
Apl.-May	10.64
May-June	10.68
June-July.	10.66
July-Aug.	10.64
Aug.-Sept.	10.40
Sept-Oct.	10.19
Oct.-Nov.	9.97
Nov.-Dec.	9.90
Dec.-Jan.	9.86
Jan-Feb.	9.85

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
January	10.31
Jan.-Feb.	10.31
Feb.-March	10.32
March-April	10.37
April-May	10.37
May-June	10.41
June-July	10.39
July-Aug.	10.37
Aug.-Sept.	10.12
Sept.-Oct.	9.88
Oct.-Nov.	9.70
Nov.-Dec.	9.63
Dec.-Jan.	9.59
Jan.-Feb.	9.56

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

	To-day's price.
March	18.65
May	18.35
July	18.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th

M. G. Bengal Good	7
" " Fully Good	7
" " Fine	7
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8
" " Fully Good	8
" " Fine	8.60
" Broach Good	9.99
" " Fully Good	10.17
" " Fine	10.35

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

Manchester Tone :—

Restricted cloth inquiry very few practicable offers.

The tone of Yarns :—Flat.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	..
Futures at New York March	17.44
" May	17.65
Spot Cotton at New York	17.50
" New Orleans	17.75
Futures at New Orleans March	17.03
" May	17.21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of silver :—Steady—Supplies short.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ds	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ds	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½%	..
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Jan. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 16th.

The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 16th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Afloat	79
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Afloat	80/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Paid	68

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers.	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quoted Jan-Feb. Sellers Inactive	105
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers	104/6
Linseed Afloat	114,000

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..
Copper Braziers	..
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	40

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	22
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/4

Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure Feb. Buyers	2/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April.-June.	2/11

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Market at Colaba opened easier on rumours of lower advices from the other side and on jobbers selling. The lowest point M. G. Good Broach touched is at Rs. 386 and advanced to Rs. 387.

Some small business for January settlement, is being placed in the bazar. Ready cotton is quiet.—

Quotations an :—

M. G. Good Broach 387.
M. G. F. G. Bengal 288.
M. G. K. Akola 392.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	312	302	—1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	310	301	288 —Ready
Sohnde-Punjab (M.G.)	316	309	296 —Ready
	312	302	289 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	302	289 —Ready
	—	353	344 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Jalna (M.G.)	—	—	287 —Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	—	—	325 —Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	357	371 —Ready
	—	—	— —
Akola Khamg.	—	396	374 —Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	—	395	378 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Oomrawatee Description (M.G.)	—	390	374 —Ready
	—	392	376 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	392	376 —Ready
Peolgaum(M.G.)	—	394	378 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	395	379 —Ready
	—	396	380 —1/25th Jan. 17.
Nagpore	—	399	385 —Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	400	384 —1/25thJan.1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	399	382 —Ready
	—	402	386 —1/25thJan.1917
Broach (M.G.)	—	400	— —1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	—	387 1/25thApril17.
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	—	— —
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	—	— —
Mathia (M.G.)	355	328	—Ready
	362	340	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	402April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	402April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	389May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	389May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	407April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	409April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 18th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chambes of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
[redacted]76-80	46 0 0	6 14 6
[redacted]ore 76-28	46 0 0	6 14 6
[redacted]ia	46 0 0	6 15 6
[redacted]al	7 2 0	7 8 0
[redacted]pore	7 0 0	7 6 0
[redacted]pore	7 6 0	7 12 0
[redacted]	10 4 0	10 10 0
Browa Tibi	9 12 0	10 2 0
Weekted, White 85.15	49 0 0	10 2 0
Gajar 75.25	47 0 0	9 12 0
Black	41 0 0	8 4 0
Gajar 50.50	45 0 0	9 6 0
Poppyseed, White	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 8 0	4 12 0
Jowa	33 0 0	5 6 0
Arandia	48 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 7 0	
Linseed May	10 14 9	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 2 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 12 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 6 0	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	
Linseed Sept.	11 7 0	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h m	ft in
Thur	18	m 5 14	25 3	18	0 22a	18 0
		7 29a	25 1			
Fri.	19	m 6 34	25 0	19	m 1 28	22 4
		9 1a	26 3		1 40a	17 3
Sat.	20	m 7 58	25 3	20	m 2 50	21 8
		9 52a	27 8		2 40a	16 4
Sun.	21	m 9 8	26 0	21	m 3 49	20 6
		10 34a	28 11		3 30a	15 5
Mon.	22	m 10 10	29 11	22	m 4 36	15 3
		11 14a	30 0		4a 14a	14 8
Tues.	23	m 11 6	27 10	23	m 5 20	18 0
		11 58a	30 9		5 5a	14 2
Wed	24	m 11 56	28 6	24	m 6 2	16 11
					5 51a	14 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
"	18 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m	" 6h. 23m.
"	19 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 24m.
"	20 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 24m.
"	21 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 25m.
"	22 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 26m.
"	23 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 26m.
"	24 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 27m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

New Moon	1917 Jan.	23rd.,	1h. 10.0m p.m.
First Quarter	"	31th.,	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.,	8h. 58.4m. a.m
Last Quarter	"	15th.,	7h. 23.2m. a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th January, 1917, was 30.169 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of shipe the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the water at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

Number.	MILLS.	Opening.	Midday.	Closing.
1	Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	310
2	Bombay Cotton	..	..	290
3	Bombay Dyeing	..	..	800
4	Bombay United	..	..	725
5	Century	..	..	800
6	Central India	2175	..	2170
7	China	..	..	550
8	Colaba	..	..	1200
9	Crescent	177½	..	181½
10	Currimbhoy	..	..	505
11	David	..	..	495
12	Edward Sassoon	..	..	180
13	Emperor Edward	..	..	645
14	Fazulbhoy	5.6	550	8.2½
15	Framji Petit	..	..	1240
16	Finlay Muir	..	..	265
17	Hindustan	..	..	510
18	Indian Bleaching	150	..	192½
19	Indore Malwa	335	..	540
20	Jamshed	..	..	66
21	Kusturchand	..	..	870
22	Khatao	..	..	1015
23	Kohinoor	..	..	710
24	Luxmi Cotton	..	..	1325
25	Madhavji Dharamsi	145½	140½	1440
26	Madras United	..	..	1500
27	Manekji Petit	..	..	2400
28	Morarji	..	..	160
29	New Great Eastern	..	..	825
30	New City	..	..	435
31	Pearl	480	..	165
32	Phoenix	..	..	5,00
33	Sholapur	..	620	615
34	Simplex	615	..	95
35	Sir Shapurji	..	..	1355
36	Standard	1388	1375	40
37	Sun	..	..	1470
38	Swadeshi	..	..	270
39	Swan	..	..	..
40	Tata	..	..	1460
41	Textile	..	..	..
42	Simplex	..	..	..
	Banks.			
1	Bank of Bombay	..	..	1515
2	Bank of India	..	..	82
3	Central Bank	..	..	25
4	Eastern Bank	..	..	23
5	Bombay Merchants Bank	..	..	..
	Railways.			
1	Ahmedabad Dholka	..	..	115
2	Amritsar Patti Railway	..	..	..
3	Ahmedabad Prantij	..	..	615
4	Central Provinces	..	..	100
5	Tapti Valley	..	..	500
6	Gajarat Railway	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
1	Alcock Ashdown	..	..	915
2	Bamanknva	..	..	..
3	Badham Pile	..	..	..
4	British Burma Petroleum	..	..	..
5	Bombay Burma Trading Co.	1175	..	1070
6	Bombay Electric S. & Tramway Co. Ordy.	312½	..	315
7	" " " " Pref.	..	..	167
8	Bombay Fleur Mills	..	..	..
9	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordy.	..	..	270
10	" " " " Pref.	..	..	..
11	Bundi Cement Co.	..	..	2.1
12	Central India Weaving Co.	..	..	..
13	Empire Life	..	..	..
14	Indian Cement	..	..	350
15	Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	27.½
16	" " Def.	..	..	9c0
17	Indian Cotton Oil Co.	..	..	..
18	Kemp & Co.	..	..	..
19	Makenzie Saw Mills	..	..	..
20	Marsland Price Co.	..	..	..
21	Oriental Life A. Co.	..	..	..
22	Phillips & Co.	..	..	..
23	Port Canning Co.	..	..	720
24	Sivrajpur Syndicate	..	..	46
25	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Pref.	..	..	751
26	" " " Ordy.	287½	..	290
27	" " " Def.	..	..	900
28	Tata Hydro-Electric Co. Pref.	..	..	1856
29	" " Ordy.	1120	..	1110
30	Telephone Co.	..	..	..
	Presses.			
1	Fort Press	..	..	..
2	Harvaj Subapati	..	..	..
3	Indian Cotton	..	..	130
4	Manmar Mfg.	..	..	237½
5	New Mofussil Co.	..	..	765
6	New Berar	..	..	..
7	New Prince of Wales	..	..	..
8	Volkart	..	..	100
	Government Securities.			
1	3½ % Govt Loan	..	..	74
2	4 % " "	..	..	..
3	4 % Port Trust Bond Guaranteed	..	..	..
4	4 % " " " Unguaranteed	..	..	84
5	4½ % " " do.	..	..	..
6	4 % Municipal Bond	..	..	..
7	4 % City Trust Bond	..	..	83
8	5 % Municipal Tanaa	..	..	..
9	Sanitary	..	..	..
10	War Loan	..	..	..
	Silver.			
	Cash	..	..	..
	Forward	102	..	103

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Captain W R Goodrick, Durhams.
Captain E W V Leach, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C Stevenson, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A R Biggs, Wiltshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut M Hayne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain Lord Lucas, Yeomanry.

DIED.

Lieut W P Neill, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R H Brown, West Ridings.
Captain T St R Bunbury, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E N Dean, Liverpools.
Lieut-Colonel R S Grant-Thoroid, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Keirl, Durhams.
Second-Lieut L I McCandless, Sherwoods.
Lieut G M Maker, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Muir, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Ogilvie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W B D Paul, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W M Perry, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A D Toplis, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J W Wallace, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H J Pownall, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Captain A J M Pemberton, Leinsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut B W Blayney, Flying Corps.
Lieut E W Marchant, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J G Nixon, Borders.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th January, 1917, is published for general information :—

Bombay City 8, Surat Town and Port 22, other places in Surat District 10, West Khandesh District 523, East Khandesh District 236, Thana Port 2, other places in Thana District 2, Satara District 473, Nasik District 274, Ahmednagar District 343, Poona Town 28, other places in Poona District 420, Sholapur Town 333, other places in Sholapur District 750, Pen Port 7, other places in Kolaba District 3, Ratnagiri District 8, Belgaum District 162, Hubli Town 30, other places in Dharwar District 198, Bijapur District 185, Kanara District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 170, Mangrol Port 1, other places in Kathiawar Agency 27, Bhor State 9, Savnur State 6, Akalkote State 40, Bijapur Agency 1 and Satara Agency 91. Total 4,364.

The Burma war fund now amounts to Rs. 27,74,374-13-3.

The Burma Railways following the lead of the Indian railways contemplate reduction in train service.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

EFFECTS OE THE WAR.

10 YEARS' SHIP-BUILDING TO REPAIR LOSSES.

That the destructive effects of the European war on the world's shipping will require at least ten years to repair is the deduction made from available figures by H. L. Aldrich, writing in "International Marine Engineering" (New York). If this is true, we may look for a ship-building boom lasting a decade or more. Of the tonnage of about fifty million existing at the opening of the war, nearly half, Mr. Aldrich calculates, has now been destroyed commandeered, or interned; and he believes that before the war ends, fully half

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

MR. ANSTEY ON DOLEFUL FOREBODINGS.

The Lord Sydenham College of Commerce Students' Union celebrated their Annual Day in the Hall of the College, Bombay, yesterday. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, President of the Union, presided, and there was a large attendance of members and friends of the Union.

Mr. Anstey, Principal of the College, giving a survey of the progress done by the institution during the year, said their College was like a ship that had steered a very difficult course or was like a child that had been born not altogether at an opportune moment. On account of the war the College had been handicapped in many ways. They were still unhappily without a home of their own and had consequently to carry on their work under great difficulties in what the Director of Public Instruction had been pleased to call a makeshift of a home. Turning to the actual progress done by the College during the last year the speaker said there was every reason for modest satisfaction. They were making progress and the number of students was also augmenting. As to the remark made by the University Inspection Committee that the work done in this College was very easy, the speaker was sure very few students would agree with that remark. Referring to the teaching staff Mr. Anstey said they were all sorry to have lost the services of Mr. Mazumdar (loud applause) who had identified himself with the founding of this College in such a distinguished way and who was extremely popular among the students. (Applause). Their regret at his departure was however tempered by the satisfaction that he was doing useful work as private secretary to Sir Dorab Tata in connection with industries. The speaker welcomed back Mr. Antia (Loud applause) who had left them for a short time during which however he had gained most interesting and valuable experience and who knew how to utilise that experience for the public good. (Applause).

Dealing with the remark made by the University Inspection Committee that "the College staff was fairly adequate for the work undertaken," Mr. Anstey said the remark was not altogether what it ought to have been. He recited the names of the professors and asked if there was any other College in Bombay of which the teaching staff was so well-known or possessed higher qualifications? He said there was no need whatever for the remark being made. As to the interesting topic of what happened to students after they left this College, he said that out of 52 students that they had sent up for examination 26 had passed. He had been fed up with the most mournful and doleful forebodings that he had heard times out of number as to the chance of these students succeeding in after life. He ridiculed the craven fears which supposed that in this country with its many nascent industries and immense possibilities on every side there was no scope for 26 young men who had devoted three years to the study of those questions. Those who thought that there was room only for petty clerks in the commercial life of India would be interested to learn that nearly all of these 26 had been well placed and of whom the majority had found positions which few Arts students could hope to secure. This College was started not with the idea of turning out men who would permanently remain in subordinate positions but to give higher education in those subjects which concerned their career which would enable them to rise to any heights and a generation would come into being which would be fully capable of doing work which it was a present supposed they could not do. And the cause of which had lately been advocated of throwing open to the people of this country channels of usefulness would be materially advanced by the work that was being done in this College. In conclusion he praised the work that was being done by the Union which he said was essentially a school of self-government in that it conducted its business without interference from any outsider.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said: Permit me first of all to thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me the President for the current year of the "Students' Union" of the Sydenham College—a Union of Commercial students towards whom the attention of all interested in the commercial and industrial development of India is particularly directed at this moment (more than at any other period of our history.) In addressing the members of this Union, particularly the student members, I feel a special pleasure and pride; for I belong to a house the foundations of whose fortunes were laid by commercial enterprise, and to a community which has borne no mean share in the commercial and industrial prosperity of this Presidency. Your studies, gentlemen, are of a specialised character. You have come to this College to equip yourself with that knowledge which would be of immense use to you in the practical world of commerce and you would thus be able to give a direct answer to the charge sometimes levelled against University men as a class that they are not practical enough to be businesslike. The careers let me remind you, gentlemen, which you have selected, are no less honourable than those open to our young men who prefer to enter what are known as the learned professions. To the successful ones amongst you vast fields are opened up with possibilities of immense service to our country. Does not the commercial and industrial greatness of a country mean political power as well? Do we not know that England owes a great deal of its power, greatness and influence to the energy and enterprise of her children? Are not the builders and rulers of empires influenced to a great extent by what they call economic interests? Are not legislatures dominated to-day in a great measure by financial rings and business magnets? If so India of the future with its expanding industries and increasing number of business-men, full of knowledge, light and culture, is destined to play a great part in the brotherhood of nations. At what pace we would be marching towards our regeneration in that direction would depend in a large measure on the younger generation which is equipping itself for industries and commerce in college and institutions similar to your own. Great responsibility rests therefore on you, gentlemen. All depends on the energy, perseverance and sincerity with which you embrace this opportunity of acquiring that knowledge which is vital to a successful stand against the enlightened and progressive rivals you have to cope with in the business world. You have not only to make a stand but also to reconquer a large area of lost ground. I earnestly hope therefore, you will not forget for a moment the salient fact that it is knowledge that you have to acquire and that too knowledge of that stamp and character which would fit you best for the career you have in view. Do not make examinations "the be-all and end-all" of everything as Indian students are, rightly or wrongly, accused of doing. Success at an examination, no doubt, is a test to a certain extent of what you have attained to as scholars but unfortunately no examinations have yet been invented by human genius which would provide a guarantee against failure in after-life. It has however been the experience of all that the student who has taken the practical—which means the most sensible—view of life and who has made the best use of his time at school or college stands the best chance.

CHARACTER AND BUSINESS.

Besides the acquisition of knowledge, there are other qualifications covered by that one word "character," which are never more frequently called into use than in business life. This is the best period of your life for the building up of character. I am glad to learn that your energetic Principal is paying particular attention to the development of character. You will permit me to dwell a little on some of its aspects which play an important part in a business career, viz., civility, discipline and method. It goes without saying that civility is an asset of inestimable value. In business one frequently comes across instances where men lose important business connections estimated in thousands, if not in lakhs, through rude or abrupt manners.

As for discipline, its value in every department of life is apparent. Once you have placed yourself under the guidance or management of those occupying positions of control or responsibility it is your duty to carry out all lawful orders, using your best efforts even though you may not agree with the views of those above you. Those only can command who have learned to obey, and in acquiring a sense of discipline, be sure you are equipping yourself with something of inestimable value to you in every department of life.

The next point of importance is the cultivation of method. I need hardly deal with the value of punctuality and method in business engagements. It must be apparent to you, equipped as you are getting to be with a first class business training. It is therefore absolutely necessary that you lose no opportunity of cultivating regular habits during your College career. Bring method into your work, organize your curricula of studies at home as you would organize your business in future and persistently follow up that programme to the end.

WORK OF THE UNION.

I am glad to know that besides enjoying the advantage of being guided all through-out your studies by professors who are experts, in their respective branches of work, you are also having a regularly organized programme of lectures on important commercial and economic subjects by distinguished visitors. Great credit is no doubt due to those of you who are taking such an active part in the organization of this work under the patronage of the Students' Union in general and the Principal and Vice-Principal in particular. You are thus brought in as close a touch with practical life and the leading business men of the day as is possible under the circumstances. I am sure all of you are taking the fullest advantage of these opportunities. The work of your Union must also be giving you special opportunities of exercising some of the best virtues that one expects of men in public life. You learn there to co-operate, to sink your personal differences in the interests of the Union, to forget that you are Hindoos, Mahamedans, Parsees or Christians, to judge and respect men on their own merits, to exercise self-restraint, to treat your opponents in a charitable and liberal spirit and to rise above petty jealousies. Your ideal there is the greatest good of the greatest number and for that purpose you voluntarily submit to the disciplinary control of your Committee who are your own selection from among your equals.

Perhaps you may be told by some that yours is a new College and that you have not the advantage of traditions to guide you to nobler efforts. I should on the contrary support what his Excellency the Viceroy said this year to the students of the Calcutta University that the students of the newer institutions are likely to put in their best efforts in their work as the greater responsibility of creating traditions is thrown upon them in such cases. If the Colleges of Commerce in India were to succeed in producing in a generation only a couple of Jamsetji Tatas all the money, time and trouble devoted to them would be more than amply repaid. Such captains of industry and commerce would not only materially increase the wealth and prosperity of India, provide for employment and opportunities for thousands of our countrymen, but what is even more valuable help to raise the people of India in the estimation and respect of the whole civilized world. I may, however, add a note of warning that the path to power and greatness is a difficult one to tread and that is why only those succeed in reaching the goal who are ready to put forward sufficient effort and work up patiently from the humblest to the highest position. You ought never to be led away by the idea that because you come out of this College trained in the principles of practical commerce, you should be immediately entrusted with responsible and highly paid appointments in the commercial world. You would have to begin where all do, but in competition with your less fortunate brethern your specilized training must help you to rise to prominence at a much more rapid space. Your degrees and diplomas would no doubt carry a status of no mean order, but to the practical industrialist or merchant your efficiency would be the main standard on which his final judgment would rest.

Last but not the least, let me urge you to live up to the highest standard of commercial morality. Apart from ethical considerations nothing pays better than straightforward methods and I am sure you appreciate that point too well to need any elaboration from me. Gentlemen, I have placed before you in a spirit of friendliness a few observations which I deemed appropriate to the occasion, and it only remains for me to wish the College and the Union continued success and prosperity in the years to come.

Mr. Anstey proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Mehekeri, one of the secretaries to the Union, seconding the motion, thanked the guests and the College staff for their presence there that afternoon.

The motion was carried and those present dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY.

Following their policy of providing a varied repertoire of plays during their season in Bombay, this company this evening return to farcical comedy. The comedy selected is one that is claimed to be a hurricane of laughter "What did Tomkins do?", and when it is announced that Harry Corson Clarke plays "Tomkins" it will be understood that there is every prospect of the piece answering to its description.

"What did Tomkins do?" is a military comedy and may be placed in the same category as those classic of farcical comedy "What happened to Jones" and "Why Smith left Home." In passing it may be mentioned that Mr. Clarke was the original Jones in the former and was greatly contributory to the success of that piece when it was first produced.

The play under discussion "What did Tomkins Do?" is concerned with the adventures of one William Tomkins who, on the eve of marriage to a widow, is

arrested in a gambling club, and in his efforts to conceal that fact,—and its sequel—an appearance before a magistrate, resorts to a regular maze of lies and deceptions helped by the long arm of coincidence, and also by the efforts of the friend who was responsible for getting him into trouble.

"What did Tomkins do?" enjoyed a very long and successful run in The States, and as Harry Corson Clarke originally created the part of "Tomkins" he, supported by the talented company, should give us a very fine performance.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

There was no improvement in the market for coal shares and jute mill shares, both ruling quiet but steady with a limited business passing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-12, 17; Bhalgora 38-12; Bakaro and Ramgurh 13, 13-4; Burra Dhemo 13, 13-4; Burrakur 38-4; Dumra 1-14, 2; Empire (ord) 12-8, to 13-4; Ghusick 21-4; New Kessurgarh 14-4, 14-8; Nowaghur 33; Parasea 4-8, 4-10; Raneegunge 37-8, 37-12, 38, 38-4, s.l.; Singaran A 12-14.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 127 (odd lot); Budge Budge (ord) 402, 405; Clive (ord) 153, 154, 155, 158; Gourepore (ord) 675; Gourepore (pref) 107; Howrah (ord) 333, to 340; Kamarhatty (ord) 397; Kanknarrah (ord) 520 (odd lot); Kelvin (ord) 630; Lawrence (ord) 314; Naihati (pref) 119, 120; Northbrook (pref) 119, 120.

Tea:—During 60, 61.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (pref) 106 x.d.; Bank of Bengal 1625.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-2 and small lots were done at Rs 75-6

Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation of Northbrook jute ordinary shares should have been read 36-4, 36-8.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Travellers to Indo-China, who are not French subjects, are prohibited from taking cinematograph pictures in the area under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES V LAND BANKS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a lecture was delivered by Mr. S. V. Doraiswami, on Wednesday evening at the Servants of India Society, on "Economic Problems in India and other Countries." Sir Stanley Reed was in the chair.

The lecturer in his preliminary remarks complained that questions of economics had not received the attention they deserved from the Indian publicists. This state of things was attributable, the lecturer thought, to the insufficient attention and encouragement given to the study of economics in the Universities. It was a matter for regret that the otherwise advanced Universities of Bombay and Madras were still sticking to the orthodox combination of history and economics, in which arrangement the study of economics always received a step-motherly treatment. The lecturer dwelt on the need for founding special chairs of economics in the Indian Universities as had been done in the Harvard and other Universities in the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

Every country had its general and special economic problems. The most important problem in India was the land problem, inasmuch as India was pre-eminently an agricultural country and 75 per cent of its population depended on the cultivation of land. This problem had a number of aspects, the most prominent of which was the indebtedness of the ryots. Agricultural Banks were the main remedy suggested to remove the evil. It was not possible for the co-operative credit movement to prevent the agricultural indebtedness the present extent of which, according to the estimate made by Sir Andrew Faser, was 750 crores of rupees. The co-operative credit movement had only touched the fringe of the question. The remedy must be proportionate to the magnitude of the indebtedness. France and Germany had some 30 or 40 years ago to face the same question the solution of which was found in establishing Land Banks. Ryots needed a long time credit while the co-operative credit was a short-time one. The lecturer was not an opponent of the co-operative credit movement, but he could not help remarking that the trial given to it during the last ten years had shown it to be a failure. The formation of land mortgage institutions was necessary and all the countries had solved the problem of agricultural indebtedness by advancing money on long credit.

LAND HOLDINGS.

Referring to the question of land holdings the lecturer said that one third of the land in India was under the Zamindari tenure. The present tendency in Europe was from large to small holdings. Excessively large estates were a source of danger to the State apart from the harm to society. The incidence of land revenue on large estates was very low compared with that on small holdings. The benefit derived by large holdings in England was to a certain extent being counterbalanced by the levy of taxes such as inheritance, succession and death duties and by the imposition of supertaxes.

The lecturer then referred to the question of irrigation and the prevention of famine. Irrigation facilities, removal of agricultural indebtedness, more efficient means of cultivation and better production were safeguards against the recurrence of famine, and all these things must be viewed together and not as isolated factors.

WANTED GOLD CURRENCY.

The lecturer next referred to the important problem of credit, banking and currency which he thought was common to all the countries. It was intimately associated with the problem of Gold standard versus the gold exchange standard. The evolution of the monetary system during the past 40 years had resulted in the abandonment of bi-metalism. The Committee of 1898 had recommended the adoption of Gold Standard for India and the system as now worked approximated to the Gold Exchange Standard as that term was adopted by the Chamberlain Commission. The Indian currency system did not satisfy the economic requirements of the nation though for the present it satisfied the requirements of foreign exchange. We were told that India was not fit for gold currency and in support of this contention the legends about the habit of Indians of eating gold leaves and hoarding gold bars were cited. But the fact that before the advent of the British gold coins were in circulation in almost all parts of India under Hindu and Mahomedan rulers pointed to quite a different conclusion. The present Indian rupee was a token coin and its face value was more than its intrinsic worth. This was due to the unnatural system of currency. In the interests of the country the Gold Standard should be adopted and gold coins should be minted in India.

INDIA'S HELP TO THE EMPIRE.

The lecturer in replying to the critics who maintained that India had not done as much as the colonies had done to help the Empire during this war, said that India had always paid its way by contributing to the expenses of defence while the Colonies had not paid their share of military and naval expeiditure during the last 25 years. India also had borne the charges of expeditions outside the country in the interests of the British Imperial policy in Asia. Besides about 50 millions sterling of the Gold Standard and Paper currency reserves were held in England to help the British Treasury and the London financiers. Also it must be remembered that per capital the income in India was only two pounds while the same in Australia was £46. By the war itself Canada had profitted to the extent of 60 millions during the last two years in the business of supplying war material. The same could hardly be said of India. The lecturer concluded by observing that in India a judicious measure of protection on the lines of the Japanese and German systems was needed though he did not advocate the high tariff of the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Sir Stanley Reed remarked that after the war was over a great demand would be made for raw materials. It would be a golden opportunity for India to make money and for that purpose the best efforts would have to be made and the best brains used. As to the results of the co-operative credit movement in India the chairman could not listen with patience to the sweeping condemnation of that movement, though he did not believe that any single remedy would succeed in removing the indebtedness of the ryots. He was not opposed to having new agencies but, he thought the existing ones should not be condemned unnecessarily. The Egyptian land banks had proved failures. The co-operative movement was not confined only to the organisation of credit, but it also embraced the production and distribution of wealth. The success of this movement should not be judged by the mere test of statistics

BUSINESS TRAINING IN JAPAN.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

With the progress of modern civilization in Japan division of labour is becoming more and more pronounced, and the old-time custom of depending on apprentices is proving a failure, writes Mr. K. Maruda in "The Japan Magazine." To produce efficient shop clerks, bankers and hands for commercial houses generally there must be something more in the way of systematic instruction and practice than was afforded by the apprentice system of old Japan. Even those who go direct from the home into office or shop have to be given time for attendance at night school to fit themselves more quickly for useful service. Some of the larger firms have teachers come to their offices to instruct the younger members of the business at certain times in the day.

Such opportunities given servants and office hands are inspired usually by either the motive of sympathy with a sincere desire to help aspiring youth, or for the sake of producing efficient service, and sometimes happily both motives obtain in the same case. The motive of obtaining efficient service for the most part prevails among those who afford clerks and shop hands opportunities for self-improvement, though the desire to help the men personally is often apparent in the policy of certain banks and larger commercial houses. The Mitsu Bishi, the Okura and the Furukawa companies for instance, lay stress chiefly on efficiency of service, while such firms as the Yasuda, the Tokai Bank and the Maruzen company give more attention to the personal improvement of the men they employ.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING.

Such firms as the Yasada and the Mitsukoshi obtain boys by advertizing for them in the newspapers; while the Tokai Bank and the Maruzen Company get their boys through recommendations of friends. The Yasuda Banks takes 30 boys into its employ every year, and the Mitsukoshi about a hundred boys, giving them their keep and educating them for the service of the firm. The boys have to be of good physique, of good character and have graduated from a middle school and be less than 22 years old. The Tokai Bank and the Mitsukoshi boys are usually about 13 years of age at the time of entrance, and therefore have only primary school education. Before entering they are examined in English, Mathematics, composition, penmanship and so on, and the best ones are selected. The Yasuda Bank and the Mitsukoshi lodge all their boys in special establishments erected for the purpose. The boys in the employ of the Maruzen Company lodge at home as far as possible, only those far removed from home being lodged by the firm. The boys have to rise early every morning and clean their rooms and appear at the office at a certain hour. They return to their lodgings after five o'clock, and in the evening attend night school. The boys are allowed about three yen—Rs. 4-8—a month for pocket money and stationery; and are taught to practise the principles of the simple life. Some of the boys are given off-time on Sundays. In the Mitsukoshi firm the boys rise at 5 a.m. clean their rooms, and be ready for work in 30 minutes. They have lessons from 5-30 to 6-30 a.m. and then go to the office where they have breakfast, and are ready for the day's service at 8 a.m. After the big shop closes they return on foot to their dormitory at Hongo and have to be in bed at 9 p.m. They are taken to lectures and other forms of edifying entertainment two or three times a month.

After a year or more of this sort of training they are assigned to various departments in the firm and its branches. The Mitsukoshi boys have about four years of training, according to aptness and ability; and it is the same in the Maruzen Company. The training of the boys, at such places as the Mitsukoshi, the Maruzen and the Yasuda firms is much the same as at a good public school, only of a more practical nature in preparation for their life work. The strictness of the training eliminates all undesirables and lays a premium on talent and character, while creating a thorough understanding between employer and employed. All the men are thus brought up in the firms they serve and thoroughly understand their work, as well as being more reliable than hands obtained in any other way.

Compared with students trained in the schools the men brought up in the schools of the big firms are much more practical, and men of the hand, while graduates of the common and special schools are apt to be for the most part men of the head, having theoretical knowledge only. Nearly all the larger firms find it better to take boys early and train them to the special work of the firm. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha first tried teaching their boys at night, and this having been found impracticable, they were left to attend night schools of their own accord, and those who passed an examination at the age of twenty were received into the permanent service of the company. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha sends its boys to night schools and has them pass an examination once a year. In the Furukawa and Okura companies the chief positions are held by graduates of the higher national school. But such firms as the Yasuda Bank, the Tokai Bank, the Mitsukoshi store and the Maruzen Company are convinced that boys specially trained by the firms themselves make the best clerks and win the most customers.

COTTON FIRE AT COLABA.

1,200 BALES DAMAGED.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a godown belonging to Mr. Vardhwan Jetsi, and situated in Pasta Lane, Colaba Cotton Green, Bombay, yesterday, resulting in damage to the extent of about Rs. 75,000.

About 2,850 bales belonging to the Indian Cotton Company were stacked in the godown. The bales right on the top near the roof were first noticed to be on fire by the salvage post and a workman who informed the Fire Brigade. The Colaba Fire Engine quickly turned up on the spot and brought the flames under control in about half an hour. On arriving they found some difficulty in playing water upon the burning bales as these were situated right on top near the roof. They consequently removed the corrugated iron roof and then soon got the flames under control. The other fire engines also turned up but by this time the flames had been got under.

The godown was one of a long row of similar ones but it was a new, strongly-built structure with thick walls, which assisted the Fire Brigade in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjacent godowns. The fire was completely put out shortly after 5 p.m. Superintendent Canty and Inspector Spiers and other Police officers and the Salvage Corps also rendered useful assistance.

About 1,200 bales were damaged by fire and water and the damage is, as stated above, estimated about Rs. 75,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONTEST CLAIM FOR POSSESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

In connection with the suit filed by Shri Jagannath Pandit, the adopted son of the late Tai Maharaj, in the District Court of Poona, to recover from the Secretary of State for India, the Court of Wards in the Central Division and the Collector of Poona, the estate of the late Baba Maharaja, it is understood from a reliable source that the Government have now decided to hand over all the property in question to Shri Jagannath Pandit who is now a major and on whose behalf Mr. Tilak, as one of the trustees of the estate, was until quite recently trying to recover possession of the same.

The suit will, therefore, in all probability not be proceeded with.

AT A PARIS STATION.

"During the war the most poignantly interesting spot in Paris has been the Gare de l'Est," writes E. V. Lucas in a splendid Christmas number of the "Sphere." "Here the soldiers alight when they get their rare leaves from the front, here they take train again when those precious hours are over.

"It is always like a great camp, for trains are often hours late in starting, and the men fill up the time by falling asleep wherever they can find a quiet spot, playing cards, or singing. Or they cross the road to one of the great *brasseries* at the top of the Boulevard de Strasburg and make convivial parties round the *chopes*. Fatalism marks these men, too—a kind of stolid, unlit demonstration. They are neither enthusiastic nor despondent; they are apathetically intent. They joke but little; they rarely drink too much.

"I don't know which is the more moving—the men, with their fine, simple, resigned, but purposeful, weather-tanned faces under their trench helmets, or the women who see them off and press good things for the journey on them (including always a yard of bread) and hold themselves so bravely until the train has gone.

"And yet the most moving sight of all—sight and sound, too—in war-time Paris has been the departure, also at the Gare de l'Est, of the younger classes. It is they that have brought the war home to one more even than the sight of the wounded. The wounded have been through it; scarred and maimed as they are, the horrors are behind them; whereas these ardent boys had it all to come, and should never have been going through that hell at all at their tender years. It was a constantly recurring and always profoundly moving and inspiring spectacle. Singing that melancholy, resolute march that was written for them, full of such a blend of martial spirit and wistfulness as only French music can compass, they have waved farewell to all their attendant friends and disappeared into the great building which is the gateway to the front and to Alsace-Lorraine."

EXCHANGE SITUATION EASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The exchange situation has been greatly eased by the decision of the Bombay banks to-day to come into line with Calcutta on a fixed maximum selling rate of seven-sixteenths for T. T. The tone of business has consequently improved.

The decision of the Government of India to release gold has been generally welcomed here, it being held the effect on business will be very healthy.

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Patent in 7 lb. Tins ... Rs. 13-8 per doz.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 19, 1917.

CHRIST OR GRADGRIND?

In our yesterday's issue we referred to the view expounded by Commissioner Booth Tucker in regard to the treatment of the criminal tribes,—a view which, as we pointed out, cannot be accepted by those who are interested as much in the welfare of society as in the improvement of these tribes. We propose to-day to examine a few other suggestions of Commissioner Booth-Tucker for many reasons. In the first place, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that to the extent to which correct notions of penology are current in the country and, especially among those entrusted with the task of dealing with criminals, to that extent can it be expected that the interests of criminals and society will be safeguarded. The Salvation Army, in most parts of the country, has been entrusted with the duty of reclaiming criminals and, while recognizing that the extent of the beneficial work which the workers of the Army have done in this direction, cannot be easily estimated, it is only fair to the public as well as to these workers, that the principles,—whether right or wrong,—which are expounded by the head of the Army in India should have the light of public examination and criticism thrown on them.

There are no provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, which have been so apprehensively regarded by many as an unjust encroachment on the liberty of the individual, and, which have, in practice, been so often abused, as those known as the Security Clauses. Commissioner Booth-Tucker regards these clauses as admirable provisions for suspicious and dangerous characters who may, thus, be required to find security for good behaviour, failing which they may be liable to a term of imprisonment proportionate to the number of their previous convictions. This may be a convenient method of dealing with confirmed habituals against whom a *prima facie* case of violating public law can be made out. But to enforce these provisions in the case of persons against whom no definite crime is or can be proved, or who merely in the eyes of the police, are suspicious characters, but who may be quite innocent, is to act against the fundamental principles of justice and human weal. It is impossible, therefore, to agree with Commissioner Booth-Tucker when he pleads for the strengthening and more stringent application of these clauses. "In the first place," he writes, "the Courts are naturally reluctant to order sentences of imprisonment for those who have no definite crime proved against them, solely because they cannot find security. Hence they are frequently left to roam at large, when for their own good and for that of society, they certainly ought to be under some control." We are not quite so confident as Commissioner Booth-Tucker regarding this "natural reluctance" of Courts,—the figures in official reports regarding the number of persons committed to prison for failure to furnish security warrant an opposite conclusion. But apart from this, it is surprising that a person so deeply interested in the subject, as Commissioner Booth-Tucker, should have lost sight of the fundamental objection to the principle embodied in these provisions, that they leave a dangerously wide discretion to the police authorities who are primarily and ultimately to be a law unto themselves in passing judgment as to the character of the persons concerned. More surprising still is it that he should have failed to recognize the incalculable evil of a principle that under the guise of dealing with bad characters, sanctions the consignment of hundreds of innocent persons to prison, for no other reason but that the police believe, reasonably or unreasonably, that they might commit some offence against the law, and by thus throwing them amongst thieves and wasters and turning them into jail birds often forces them to join the ranks of thieves and wasters.

Nor, while recognising that humaner and sounder methods of treating our prison populations are coming into vogue, is it possible to subscribe to the astonishing view expressed by Commissioner Booth-Tucker that "the relaxation of prison discipline and the improvement of the prisoner's conditions, have probably been carried of late years to the very limit of safety. The jail is in danger of being made so comfortable that it may cease to become a terror to evil-doers." We wish before Commissioner Booth-Tucker had committed himself to this un-Christian theory that he had given us chapter and verse to substantiate his generalisation, which is opposed to all the facts as revealed in the annual reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in various Presidencies. These reports show that the most unsatisfactory feature of our jail administration is the severely rigorous enforcement of discipline and the infliction of punishments like flogging or "the fettering or hand-cuffing of prisoners behind or to a staple." Limitation of space allows as to quote only the figures for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915. Under minor punishments, by the Superintendents of prisons and jails, the Inspector-General of Prisons writes condemnatorily in his latest report, "the sub-head 'Hand-cuffing and link fetters' shows an increase of 117. . . Under major punishments the appreciable increase is against 'Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.' . . ." The total number of corporal punishments, again, rose from 46 in 1914 to 62 in 1915." It is curious that the head of the Salvation Army should take his stand against the movement that has fortunately gained ground in India of late years to infuse a spirit of amelioration by more humane methods into prison administration. Could anything be more directly opposed to the teachings and example of the great Founder of the religion which Commissioner Booth-Tucker, or "Fakir Singh," as he is known in the "Army," is primarily here to extend? His views belong to the school of Gradgrind & Co.

THE UNALTERABLE CASE.

In some ways perhaps the surprise of Mr. Lloyd George's ministry was the retention of Mr. Balfour. While he was a great acquisition to the first Coalition government,—even though he could not be said to have found his exact metier at the Admiralty,—he was none the less pursued with an implacable violence by the old "B. M. G." gang, who apparently had got into a habit from which they could not wean themselves. It is unfortunately true that with all his great qualities, and tremendous tenacity in some ways, Mr. Asquith as a rule was rather susceptible to this kind of press agitation, but it left him cold in Mr. Balfour's case. He had described Mr. Balfour on a former occasion as "the most distinguished member, by universal consent, of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world," and Mr. Balfour remained installed at Spring Gardens notwithstanding the "Morning Post" & Co. It was expected, however, that with the advent of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour's retirement from the ministry, and probably from public life, would be definite and final. For the new Prime Minister was the apostle, *par excellence*, of the strenuous life, and one of the stock charges against Mr. Balfour latterly had been his advancing age and, by inference, failing powers. To any one who has had occasion to see, or hear, Mr. Balfour since the war the latter suggestion would appear to be exceedingly wide of the mark. Since his formal relinquishment of the party leadership, indeed, his health has appreciably improved; and certainly his mind is as nimble and alert and his delivery as vigorous as ever. None the less the other allegation was plausible, and had found extensive circulation, and it would not have been surprising if in a ministry reared ostensibly on the graves of the fossils, he should find no place. Mr. Lloyd George, however, has too shrewd a sensitiveness to the real and dramatic values of things, and he helped himself out of one of his most formidable difficulties,—viz. to find a successor to Lord Grey,—by putting Mr. Balfour in charge of Foreign Affairs. Not only was criticism silenced, but the critics were confounded. For at the Foreign Office, Mr. Balfour might be said to be peculiarly in his element. His great prestige, as well as his very individual powers, are alike an asset in his new position. His unrivalled gift of subtle and comprehensive exposition, it was expected, would be markedly useful at a time when the British Foreign Minister, among others, was threatened with the unpleasant consequences of an epistolary epedemic across the Atlantic. Mr. Balfour has lost no time in fulfilling these expectations. The despatch, supplementary to the Allies' reply, which he has addressed to the American Government is a masterly and characteristic document. The Allies' case has been put on record so often, and with such consummate clarity and ability, that only a very experienced craftsman would venture upon a re-presentation of it. Judged by that test Mr. Balfour's reply, even in its summarised form, compels interest and attention. On behalf of the Allies he has put—the unalterable case. It may be hoped that it may carry conviction or, at any rate, provide "food for thought" in the United States. It is a case from which no deviation is conceivable. It is fraught with terrific sacrifices and suffering, but, on the other hand, it is the sole guarantee of the rehabilitation of civilization, and Mr. Balfour makes the issues clearer than ever. There can be no further excuse either for misapprehension or misrepresentation. The Central Powers have been out for unmitigated terrorism,—on land, by sea and air. The Kaiser was anxious to add, by way of an autobiographical fragment, a supplementary chapter to "Hero Worship" entitled "the Hero as Bully." Well, the chapter has been compiled right enough, but it is necessary to round it off suitably, and incidentally to convert it from an autobiographical into a biographical study. That is what the Allies are engaged in doing.

Notes of the Day.

The Indian Loan.

We should have published in this issue an advertisement setting forth the attractions of the great British war loan and we should in ordinary circumstances have backed it up with a few words of commendation to the public, not only from the patriotic point of view but with a genuine conviction of its attractiveness as an investment. Since the advertisement was put into print, however, we have received the telegram from Delhi containing the announcement that a special war loan is to be issued in India shortly. The decision, as the communiqué says, has been taken as the result of communications which have been passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State since the commencement of the war. No limit of amount will be prescribed, it being left to the Government of India to obtain and the public to subscribe as much as possible, to be given to his Majesty's Government to assist in the prosecution of the war. The details regarding the exact terms and character of the Loan are not to be announced until the presentation of the Financial Statement a month and a half hence. In view of this announcement, it does not seem desirable to anticipate or prejudice the Indian loan by inviting the public to subscribe for the British Government loan.

The End of the War.

The Germans appear to have everything so comfortably settled for the ending of the war in the Spring or immediately after that their wild denunciations of the Allies for refusing to walk into their peace parlour seem rather superfluous. Karl von Wiegand, the gentleman who communicates to the American public the periodical announcements of coming frightfulness, tells us that the preparations to meet the Allies' great drive in the Spring are on such a colossal and ingenious scale that the German line will be absolutely impregnable. He gives the details in all their awe-inspiring stupendousness. The second and third lines will be beyond the range of the heaviest artillery, though why that should prevent the Allies' artillery from getting at them if the first line is broken is not quite apparent, and the barbed wire entanglements are four hundred feet deep! What surprises one mostly is that the German censor should allow this information to reach the Allied countries and enable them to make their preparations accordingly. However, the Germans expect the Allies' attack will fail and then the war will end! This leaves the submarines, which the President of the Prussian Diet tells us are to speak with no uncertain voice, out of the picture. We thought it was the submarines that were to end the war.

A Bond of Union.

In a recent issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" Mr. W. S. Marris, C.I.E., Acting. Inspector-General of Police, U.P., was described as "colonial-born." We are informed, however, that, although Mr. Marris was brought up and educated in New Zealand, until he went to Oxford, he was born in England of English parents. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Marris has been connected not only with New Zealand but also with South Africa. In 1907 Mr. Marris's services were lent to the Transvaal Government and he became in 1907 Civil Service Commissioner in that province, while he was afterwards appointed Deputy Chairman of the Commission on the Central South Railways. Altogether Mr. Marris spent about two years in South Africa. It will be remembered that Mr. Curtis was also for a considerable time in the service of the Transvaal Government, and, according to Mr. Polak, was the author of the anti-Asiatic legislation which led to so much trouble. It may not be out of place, also, to mention that Sir James Meston is not without experience of Colonial service, his services having been lent to the Cape of Good Hope Government as long ago as 1895-6, while again he spent a couple of years or so in South Africa in 1904-06, as Adviser to the Governments of Cape Colony and the Transvaal on Civil Service Reform. There is thus quite a bond of union between these three Empire reformers.

The New Sanskrit College.

The announcement that a new Sanskrit college for the cultivation of Sanskrit learning is about to be established will be welcomed by those who are deeply interested in the revival and development of Oriental learning. A feature of the proposed College that is specially gratifying and which shows that its promoters are conscious of the requirements of the day and are really solicitous for the development of Sanskrit studies, is that attempts will be made to combine the study of English with the knowledge of Sanskrit, so that the Sanskrit pundit may be in touch with modern learning and the researches of great western orientalists. Every effort in this direction that does not seek to bring to bear the methods of modern western criticism and knowledge of western languages like English, is doomed to failure. That, further, the promoters have taken the right view of the aim of the College is evidenced from the particular attention that is to be paid to the pursuit of aesthetic studies, in which it is proposed to affiliate the College to the Madras University.

A New Law Journal.

We have received a copy of the first number of the new "Patna Law Weekly." The editors of the journal introduce it to the public with a note of apology—which might well have been omitted. They recall the saying of Solomon that of the making of books there is no end and that much reading is weariness to the flesh. The "Patna Law Weekly", however, is meant for a special class of readers and does not need any justification on this score. In spite of the fact that there are already twenty-three official and non-official periodicals which publish reports of cases and cater for the legal fraternity in India, there is no reason why the new Patna High Court should not have a law journal of its own,—especially because as the editors rightly point out, so long as our High Courts continue to interpret and lay down law for the guidance of the Judiciary, the Magistracy, the lawyers and the litigants, there will naturally be a demand for prompt and accurate publication of the judgments of these Courts. For the rest, the journal contains most of the usual features of all other law journals, and will be found equally useful.

Official Plausibilities.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab for last year states that the year was one of development in all branches of education. The attendance in public institutions of all kinds increased by 16,204, the total expenditure rose by nearly five lakhs and new educational institutions by 285. That in spite of these figures, the progress is not as satisfactory as it ought to have been is evidenced by the calculation made by the "Punjabee" that at the present rate, it would take no less than 75 years for each boy of school-going age and no less than 300 years for each girl of school-going age to be a at school. The obvious remedy, of course, is the introduction of free and compulsory education. But as to this the Director observes that

> an attempt to enforce attendance, even if it were practicable, would not necessarily be a panacea. The success of compulsion depends on social and economic conditions which it would be out of place to discuss here. Compulsory attendance means one thing in manufacturing districts, where the children are not wanted at home; another thing in an agricultural country where they are needed to help in field work. And where there is not a popular bent for literacy, school education does not produce lasting results.

The thins veil of plausibility over these easy generalisations cannot undo the fact that the social and economic conditions of British India do not differ from those of Baroda, Mysore and other States which have successfully tried the experiment of compulsion. As to foreign countries, if comparisions are to be made, why should, for instance, free and compulsory education be deemed practicable as well as desirable in Russia, the country which most of all resembles India in being pre-eminently an agricultural country?

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday morning.

Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Price lunched at Government House yesterday.

Their Excellencies visited the Princess Mary Gymkhana yesterday evening.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Hony. A.D.C. to the Governor, at the Byculla Club last evening.

The engagement of the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kolhapur with Shri Indumati Bai, the grand-daughter of the Gaikwar of Baroda, is announced. The marriage ceremony will take place some time at the end of the year.

The eldest son of the Chief of Kagal will be married to the youngest sister of the Chief of Sawantwadi and the marriage will be celebrated at Sawantwadi on the 13th February.

The Nawab of Murshidabad has offered his famous palace at Murshidabad to be used as a convalescent home for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji has given a donation Rs. 2,000 to Prof. Karve's Mahila Vidyalaya for the purpose of founding scholarships for deserving girls in the Vidyalaya.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN DACOITS AND VILLAGERS.

SEVERAL ON BOTH SIDES WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore was yesterday engaged in hearing a case of daring dacoity in which Bastolla Mondal and sixteen others are accused.

The case for the prosecution is that on the 28th June last the accused attacked the house of a wealthy inhabitant of Baraset and began to maltreat the inmates. Their cries attracted a number of young men who attacked the dacoits. A free fight ensued in which some men on both sides were wounded. The villagers seriously wounded a dacoit leader named Bastolla and secured him. The other dacoits then took to heels, followed by a young villager Charu who succeeded in securing another dacoit. A struggle ensued between them. Meantime a third dacoit turned back and plunged a dagger into Charu's abdomen killing him on the spot. The Government awarded Rs. 1,500 to Charu's mother in recognition of his bravery. Other young men have also been handsomely rewarded and some villagers have been granted gun licenses.

The trial is proceeding.

SPECIAL WAR LOAN IN INDIA.

CONSTANTINE SAVES HIS THRONE.

SPECIAL WAR LOAN IN INDIA.

HELP TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

NO LIMIT OF AMOUNT.

TERMS TO BE ANNOUNCED IN BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State have been in frequent communication since the war began with reference to the desirability, or otherwise, or raising a special war loan in India for reasons which will be fully examined in the forthcoming Financial Statement for 1917-18.

It has now been settled to raise such a loan in that year. No limit of amount will be prescribed. The whole amount obtained will be given to his Majesty's Government to assist in the prosecution of the war and the Government of India hope for a large response.

The announcement in regard to the exact terms and character of the loan must be deferred till the presentation of the Financial Statement, but the conditions will not be less favourable than those of the Home Government's borrowing.

In view of this decision it has also been settled that no rupee loan will be raised for Indian purposes in 1917-18.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Standard Life Assurance, Phoenix and Royal Insurance Companies are each applying for three millions of the War Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The London County Council has subscribed seven millions to the War Loan.

INCREASE OF WAR MATERIAL URGED.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS' SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

Mr. Kellaway, Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, states that Germany is striving to increase her war material unprecedentedly. If we succeeded, as we would succeed, in overcoming Germany's effort it would be due to our half a million women munition-makers. Mr. Kellaway emphasised that much greater effort was necessary to beat Germany's new and gigantic attempt to overtake our production of war material.

WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

GERMAN RAIDER AT LARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Received 7-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

The Admiralty says:—

Information from Pernambuco confirms the assumption that the following ships have been sunk by a German raider:—

British:—Dramatist, Radnorshire, Minier, Netherby-Hall, Mount-Temple, King-George, Voltaire and Georgic.

French:—Nantes and Asnieres.

The Japanese steamer Hudson-Maru arrived at Pernambuco on January 15th with masters and 237 of the crew of some of the lost vessels, which were sunk between December 12th and January 12th.

It is also announced that the steamer Saint-Theodore has been captured and a prize-crew put on board and that the steamer Yarrowdale has been captured and sent away with four hundred men from the sunken vessels. There is no further clue as to their whereabouts.

DEMAND FOR MORE SUBMARINE FRIGHTFULNESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

A telegram from Rotterdam says the pan-German agitation in favour of submarine frightfulness is becoming more intense. A conference of Centre Deputies at Cologne acclaimed a speech demanding that submarining be sharpened till Britain was defeated, and the last acre of our colonies is returned.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 19.

General Beliaieff, ex-Chief of General Staff, has been appointed War Minister in succession to General Schouvaieff.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

The death of Mr. William De Morgan, novelist, is announced.

ALLIES' ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

ENTIRE ACCEPTANCE REPORTED.

SIR F. ELLIOT RETURNS TO ATHENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

Sir F. Elliot visited the Premier in Athens on Monday with regard to the reservations in the Greek reply to the Entente ultimatum. There are indications that the diplomats may return to Athens shortly but this will depend on the prompt fulfilment of the ultimatum.

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Received 7-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

Reuter learns that Sir F. Elliot has returned to his post in Athens and has telegraphed definitely announcing the entire acceptance of the Allies' demands.

CONSTANTINE SAVES HIS THRONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 1
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

A telegram to "The Times" from Athens says Constantine is thankful to have saved his throne. He would have accepted any ultimatum in preference to embarking upon an uncertain military adventure.

The journal adds it is known that General Sarrail is able to devote himself to the entire destruction of the Greek army.

ARRESTED VENIZELISTS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 19.

All arrested Venizelists have been released.

GREEK TROOPS VIOLATE NEUTRAL ZONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Mr. Ward Price, wiring from Salonika, says the Greek troops are proceeding northwards, violating the neutral zone.

GREEK ROYALIST ARMY.

WILL NO LONGER BE A SOURCE OF ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

The "Matin" is of opinion that within a fortnight the Royalist Army in Greece will no longer be a source of anxiety to the Allies.

VENIZELOS ANATHEMATIZED

SAVAGE RITE BY ATHENS ECCLESIASTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The account of an extraordinary ceremony at which anathema was pronounced against M. Venezelos in Athens on Christmas Day by the ecclesiastical authorities has reached Reuters. The episode reads like a savage rite.

It appears that the Metropolitan of Athens solemnly ex-communicated the head of a bull, presumably symbolising M. Venezelos's body. The prelate cast the first stone, after which every member of an organised crowd performed similar action, simultaneously malediction the man who 'plotted against the King."

But King Constantine's appearance as a Hottentot witch doctor had unexpected results, for it appears that at night time the cairn of stones was covered with mases of flowers to which ribbons were attached inscribed "from the Venezelists in Athens."

NEXT RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

It is understood that the ex-Foreign Minister M. Sazonoff will succeed the late Count Benckendorff as Russian Ambassador in London.

THREE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

MASTERLY PRESENTATION OF ALLIES' CASE.

MR. BALFOUR'S DESPATCH TO DR, WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 9-20 p.m., Jan. 18.

A despatch by Mr. Balfour, supplementary to the Allies' reply to Dr. Wilson's Note, was handed yesterday to the American Government. It constitutes a masterly presentation of the Allies' case for the enlightenment of neutrals.

Mr. Balfour says he gathers from Dr. Wilson's Note that Dr. Wilson, while he intensely desires a speedy and lasting peace, does not at present concern himself with the terms on which this should be arranged. Britain entirely shares the President's ideals but feels strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend upon its character. Mr. Balfour affirms that the changes in the map of Europe outlined in the Allies' Note would greatly mitigate the unjust treatment of nationalities which is one of the main causes of the war.

INTIMIDATION OF NEUTRALS.

After pointing out that the war has proved treaties useless to restrain the Central Powers from aggression, Mr. Balfour declares that their methods of calculated brutality are designed not merely to crush the opponents but to intimidate the neutrals. Belgium, he says, was not merely a victim but an example. The neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed its occupation, the deportation of its population and cruel oppression of the remainder, and, in case nations protected by the British or their own fleets from the German armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, German submarines have assiduously imitated the German army's barbarism. If therefore the Central Powers succeed they will owe success to terrorism by land and sea. Thus any attempt to improve the code of international law would be useless, since only criminals who broke the rules would benefit thereby while those adhering would suffer. Therefore, the people of Britain, while fully sharing Dr. Wilson's desire for peace, do not believe that peace can be durable if not based on the Allies' victory.

CONDITIONS FOR DURABLE PEACE.

The three conditions for a durable peace are, firstly, the removal as far as possible of the existing causes of international unrest, secondly, that the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples, and thirdly, that behind international law and all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor. These conditions may be difficult to fulfil but the Allies believe them to be in general harmony with Dr. Wilson's ideals and are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated, so far as Europe is concerned, in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason why Britain has made, is making, and is prepared to make, sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history, which it bears because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depends the prospects of peaceful civilisation and those international reforms which the best thinkers in the New World as well as in the Old dare to hope may follow the cessation of present calamities.

GERMAN HOPE OF EARLY PEACE.

BLOCKADE PRESSING HEAVILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 19.

The Prussian Diet re-opened to-day. The President hoped that the New Year would bring peace and said, "Our great leaders and glorious troops, and, not the least, our brave submarines, will soon answer the exorbitant and impertinent demands of the Entente."

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 18.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Finance Minister, submitting the Budget in the Prussian Diet, said he had not abandoned the hope that this would be the last war budget although the enemies had declared their intention to destroy Germany.

He admitted that the blockade was pressing heavily and that many were suffering severely, but nobody was starving. The enemies were greatly mistaken if they believed they could conquer Germany by the blockade.

He warned Germans that they must face difficult months and immensely heavy fighting and many sacrifices of blood and treasure, but all were convinced of victory. He concluded, "Our true God will be with us if we only do our duty."

"FIELD" OFFICE RAIDED.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE ACT.

NO REASON GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

"The Times" understands that the police and the military raided the office of the "Field" newspaper on Monday with a warrant under the Defence of Realm Act. No reason was given.

EDITOR'S PRIVATE ROOM VISITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 8-50 p.m., Jan. 18.

The 'Field' states that the official visit was confined to the Editor's private room and had no reference to the "Field" or any other publications or affairs of the company.

DEPORTED BELGIANS RETURN IN DYING CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, Jan. 15:—The Exchange Telegram Company's Amsterdam correspondent says the Germans have returned many Belgians almost dying after three months' slavery. Seventy per cent died soon after their return.

U. S. DISAPPOINTED AT GERMANY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

London, 15th January:—An intercepted wireless message from New York to Wolff's Berlin agency states that the American newspapers generally endorsed President Wilson's peace move but Germany's reply caused disappointment, it being considered evasive. Now the pro-Ally newspapers are attributing the Teutonic desire for peace solely to their hopeless food situation and official information regarding Germany's and Austrai's visible supplies is wholly lacking. Hence the Teutonic peace offer is widely regarded as an act of desperation and the Allies' rejection as due to a justifiable desire to starve their enemies into complete surrender.

NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Allies have replied to the Swiss and Scandinavian Peace Notes which back up President Wilson's Peace Note. The Allies declare their inability to meet the wish expressed in the Notes for reasons contained in their reply despatched to President Wilson.

AUSTRIAN FOOD PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 19.

The Austrian Premier and Food Dictator have gone to Berlin to confer on the food question.

COMING STARVATION IN HUNGARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, Jan. 15:—The "Idea Nazionale's" Zurich correspondent says that a Hungarian official report anticipates that Hungary will be foodless from the middle of June to the middle of August.

BATTLE FOR GALATZ.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE VADENI.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Received 7-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—

The enemy attacked the Roumanians south-west of Pralea. Our counter-attack drove him back.

We drove out the Germans from Gerlesch but a counter-attack compelled us to withdraw.

We stormed and captured Vadeni. A dense counter-attack failed.

GERMAN VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 18.

A German official message states that there has been an artillery battle of increased violence at some points in the West.

The Russians and the Roumanians fiercely continued their attacks in the East Carpathians with heavy masses of men against the heights on the positions we recently snatched from them. They succeeded in gaining a footing on one summit but were repulsed elsewhere.

The advanced Turkish posts near Vadeni were withdrawn before superior forces.

MAIN SERETH POSITION NOT YET ATTACKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th January, says:—

The Roumanians again threw back the enemy on the river Casin. Enemy attacks in the region of Cinslea, eight miles north-east of Focsani and two miles from the river Sereth, have been repulsed. The enemy occupy the right bank of the Sereth or positions close to it for about 50 miles from the junction of the Sereth with the Danube, but have not yet made an attack on the main Sereth position and the weather is now very severe.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF SMORGON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

A German communiqué states that fighting has developed south of Smorgon.

BOMBARDMENT ON THE DANUBE.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FLEETS PARTICIPATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The Roumanian communiques which were temporarily suspended have been resumed. Yesterday's said enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with great loss. We maintain the positions. There was reciprocal bombardment on the Danube, the Russian and Roumanian fleets participating.

ROUMANIANS KING'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO ARMY.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE SLACKENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JASSY, Jan. 16.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Jan. 18.

The King in a New Year order to the army says the present trials have not diminished its valour, justifying the confidence in future victory.

The latest reports from the front state that the enemy's offensive has greatly slackened and his attacks are more rare and are weaker.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

The death of Admiral Dewey is announced.

ACTIVITY ON THE ANCRE.

LINE OF POSTS STORMED BY BRITISH.

ENEMY BARRAGE COMPLETLY BROKEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

In his communiqué last night Field Marshal Haig said:—

Storming after heavy bombardment, we occupied a line of posts northward of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. The whole of our objectives were gained on a frontage of six-hundred yards with a few casualties and our observation in this area has been considerably improved. Our artillery barrage in the afternoon broke up the counter-attack with heavy loss. The position is being consolidated.

We carried out in the neighbourhood of Lens important raids with complete success. The German positions southward of Cite Calonne and westward of Lens were entered late on Tuesday under cover of heavy bombardment. We reached the supportline and bombed and destroyed the dugouts, inflicting many casualties. Our losses were small.

The Canadians this morning made a successful daylight raid north-eastward of Cite Calonne. They entered the trenches on a front of seven-hundred yards and penetrated to a depth of three-hundred to the second line Heavy losses were inflicted. All the dugouts were completely wrecked and one hundred prisoners taken. The artillery and machine-guns cooperated with the infantry very effectively. Our casualties were slight.

CANADIANS' EXPLOIT.

DARING RAID IN SNOW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Jan. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring Wednesday night, says the Canadian raid in snow in the morning was most interesting because the assailants were in proper order. The Germans were expecting an attack and their resistance was a fair measure of their powers of defence, while the ground was a virgin soil and had not been fought over since October 1914. Our heavy guns for ten days had bombarded effectively, cutting the wire.

It was snowing in the morning when the Canadians dashed out covered by the smoke of bombardment, on a front of 850 yards. There was sharp fighting at the first line where a number of prisoners were taken. The second line, three hundred yards to the rear was entered, the Canadians remaining half an hour. The enemy who were left resisted with bombs but were repulsed. Elsewhere they surrendered freely, 28 prisoners being taken in one dug out. Most of the other dugouts were bombed, hence their losses were heavy. The casualties of the Canadians were very slight and they brought back all their wounded.

RAIDING SEASON IN WEST.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Received 7-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—

We repulsed small enemy attacks east of Clery south of Biaches and at Les Eparges.

Our patrols penetrated the enemy lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse and in the forest of Apremont.

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Jan. 18.

Last night's French communiqué reported usual artillery and trench ordnance activity on the whole front.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Exchange Company's New York correspondent quotes, Karl Von Weigand's first message in the "New York American" to which paper his services have been transferred, as saying that Germany is straining every bone and sinew in preparation on a scale hitherto unapproched to meet the Allies' spring drive. The new lines on the western front are, he says, so far apart that they are (presumably this means the second and subsequent lines) beyond the range of the heaviest guns. Some of the barbed wire entranglements are four hundred feet deep. It is expected by the Germans that the Allies' attack will fail, then the war will end.

CASUALTIES IN TSUKUDA EXPLOSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 17.
Received 7-30 a.m., Jan. 18.

It is now estimated that two hundred were lost in the explosion on the Tsukuda. The ship sank in twenty minutes. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE

PUBLIC NOT BEING BENEFITTED.

QUESTION OF REDUCING WATER TAX

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding The whole sitting was occupied with the discussion of the general aspects of the Budget, although water tax came in for a good deal of attention. Before the Corporation could come to a decision in the matter, the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he wanted to speak on roads and the Commissioner had decreased the amount by Rs. 20,000. The amount sanctioned for the foundation of roads (Rs. 50,000) had not also been spent, and it was a fundamental blunder, as their roads were unable to cope with the increased traffic. The roads were in a very bad condition, and not only had they decreased the budget grant, but they had not spent the amount already sanctioned. Were they going to wait for the experts? He thought the time had now come when the Corporation should take up the question themselves and lay down certain principles, and not leave it to their Engineer. He also complained that no more money than one lakh of rupees was budgetted for oiling and tarring the roads, he wanted to know how the Commissioner had arrived at the figure and how many of the roads were going to be treated? The plain fact was that rupees six lakhs was not sufficient for the roads. He also wished to know which of the roads were going to be taken up first in hand by the Commissioner. The Corporation must be sure that they got the full value for their money, and the only thing to do that was to show the cost of each separate item, such as for instance, metalling, repairing etc. These were the principles they must lay before themselves in future and only then could they know whether the sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was sufficient for their purposes. The roads in Bomboy were worse than ever, and they were worse than the roads of other cities in India.

INDUSTRIES AND WATER RATES.

Mr. Sethna said he feared the budget debate would not be plain sailing this year. He would confine himself to water rates. The Commissioner had stated that all industries would be benefitted by the surplus they had on account of the water charges. He congratulated the Standing Committee on their attitude. That was the first time the Committee had come forward to help trade and Rs. 1,05,000 would be given to the trade by this reduction in the water rate, including the mills. The mill industry had been looked upon as a step-child and the landlord had been unduly favoured. If the mill industry prospered it gave employment to one-tenth of the population of the city along with its auxiliary trades. All this made the city prosperous. It also meant more valuation and more taxes. One per cent increase in the general tax meant an increase of Rs. 5,62,000. There were one or two motions for the reduction of the water tax to the landlord, and the speaker said the reduction if passed would only mean a reduction of 1¼ annas per building, per month or Rs. 1-4 per year, whereas if they gave a reduction to the mills they would be benefitted to the extent of Rs. 725 per annum.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said the tenants and landlords had been benefitted by the reduction in the taxes so long and he agreed with the Commissioner that the time had now come that some useful help should be given to the mill industry by the Municipality.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the present arrangements regarding the water tax should not be disturbed. The water supply required filteration as it was not what it ought to be. A reduction in the water tax to the mill industry would not be justified as the amount was such a small one. It could never be a great burden on the mill industry. It was a mere flea-bite. He pleaded on behalf of the tenants and landlords and said that the surplus should be devoted to making arrangements for the filtration of water, as it would be beneficial to the poor people. If the mill-owners came to the Corporation and told them that a sum of Rs. 725 was a great burden to them, then they could consider the position.

Dr. Dadachanji said the water required filtration and there was also money to be spent in rgeard to the Malbar Hill Reservoir. They would have to reorganise the water department in addition, and the speaker thought it would be best to leave the taxation as at present.

Mr. A. M. Tod said he did not see any body would be benefitted by the reduction except the mill-owners. Some relief to the mill industry was necessary as the prosperity of Bombay depended to a great extent on the mill industry. There was no necessity for a reduction in the taxes to the landlords as the tenants would not benefit to the extent of a single farthing.

Dr. Master hoped they would give a reduction neither to the mill-owners nor to the tenants. They would have to accumulate surpluses for many purposes, and the reduction was not justified.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said that money earned by one department should be spent on the improvement of that department only He thought the markets should be improved considerably, and less money should be spent on stationery and printing.

LIGHTING IN NORTHERN PART.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said the lighting in the northern part of the island was very bad and although there was a large population they got only one-ninth of the total number of lamps. The larger number of these lamps were kerosine oil lamps, and although Rs. 20,000 were budgetted for improving these not much good had been done. He would move a resolution for the improvement of the lamps at the proper time. Regarding the water tax he said that the relief would be so small that it would not benefit any one. They had to supply many things in connection with that department and the speaker thought that they should not reduce the taxation. The roads were bad and required to be carefully looked after.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the roads should be improved, and the time had come when the question of road improvements should be considered as a whole, and they should spend more money on road improvements. By the reduction in the water tax he did not think the mill-owners would be benefitted, as the reduction was a small one.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said he could not agree with Mr. Barodawalla that the budget was a simple one. He did not think that it was a very satisfactory condition of finances, when their expenditure had increased more than their income. This matter should be looked into carefully by a body like the Corporation. It was for the Municipal Commissioner to suggest reduction in the expenditure generally, as he personally could not go into all these items. He advocated water filtration.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Commissioner had done the right thing, as the budgets should neither be over nor under estimated, but they should estimate correctly. This was the first time the Municipal Commissioner had stated that the industries should be benifitted by a reduction. He did not mind the rate for the mill industry, but he thought that the bleaching and dyeing industry should be given the benefit of a reduction, as it was an important industry. Big mills did not mind spending two or three thousand rupees per year on water for their use.

A STRANGE ANOMALY.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Corporation had been frittering away its time in considering whether a reduction should be given in the water tax. Because the law allowed it they should not have a reduction in any particular tax; they must have some elasticity. They could not reduce the water tax and have a deficit at the same time of Rs. 2 lakhs. This was a strange anomaly, and if the water tax is not remitted the deficit would only be one lakh of rupees. The deficit meant that taxation was not enough. He left this matter as a kind of paradox for the Municipal Commissioner to solve. He entirely agreed with the Municipal Commissioner that the deficit might be left on one side because they had a large surplus on the other. But if there was a deficit on the whole budget they must meet it. Their revenue was increasing by 2¾ lakhs of rupees per annum, whereas the expenditure was increasing by 4½ lakhs, and now they had a proposal before them of reducing the water tax. The Corporation increased their revenue by about 9 per cent. per year, and the expenditure went up by 18 per cent. This was not a proper state of things. The balance at the disposal of the Corporation after providing for loans, interests, etc., was only Rs. 30 lakhs for general improvements. Their ratio of expenditure was growing faster than their ratio of income and that was the most important thing to be considered. The public had not been benifitted by this increased expenditure. The rents had increased, and the price of everything had gone up, and they should not allow this matter to go forward in this manner. He, however congratulated the Commissioner on the budget, which on the whole was most excellent one.

Mr. J. Baptista said this was the first time the Commissioner had the courage to put the figures of town duty and general tax at a higher figure against the advice of his officers, and he congratulated him on it. He had also put the figures high for next year. Income had gone high on account of grindling rents by the landlords. He appealed to the Corporation to make provision for elementary education.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

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RUSSELL-HANSON WEDDING.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Mr. T. B. Russell, I.C.S., was married to Miss Beryl Hanson, daughter of Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on Wednesday. Mr. W. P. Peachy was the best man and Miss Beatrice Bernard, Miss Betty Jackson and Miss Nora Maryat acted as brides-maids.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

END OF CALCUTTA SITTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Indian Industrial Commission held its last public sitting in Calcutta this afternoon when Major A. T. Gage, I.M.S., Director of the Botanical Survey of India and Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, were examined.

In reply to Pandit Malaviyia, Major Gage said he was not aware of any organised attempt so far to discover what drugs would be likely in demand in the country and which could be cultivated with advantage. There was a drugs committee of which he was a member. It was a hopeless body and he did not remember it ever met.

In reply to Dr. Hopkinson witness said the botanic garden could be utilised for highly educational purposes which however depended on proper staff and funds. At present they were wasting away their time in doing things which the Agricultural Department might do better.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, in the course of his evidence enumerated several difficulties with which industrial concerns were at present faced What the State was required to do was surely not to find capital itself, but to encourage conditions in which capital was attracted to manufacturing enterprise. In Mr. Lindsay's opinion India badly needed a research institute run on up-to-date scientific lines.

Questioned by the President Mr. Lindsay said the Commercial Museum had been useful to manufacturers. It ought to be located in a thickly populated part of the city.

This concluded the Commission's work in Calcutta. This morning they held a conference with the Hon. Mr. Donald, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Swan, Secretary, Board of Revenue, and Mr. Murray, of the Talagarh Jute Factory.

The Commission will examine Prof. Hamilton, Minto Professor of Economics to-morrow morning and will leave for Madras in the evening. Sir Dorab Tata left for Bombay to-day and will rejoin the Commission at Madras.

The "Pioneer" understands that the announcement respecting compulsory training and service in India may be expected within the next few days.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN MOLDAVIA.

OVERCROWDED TRAIN DERAILED WITH 2,000 PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recd. 7-45 a.m., Jan. 18.

A message to "The Times" from Cuirea near Jassy says that an overcrowded train carrying 2,000 passengers was derailed in a collision with a train from the Headquarters.

Bodies of women, children and soldiers were strewn on the line. The French Military Attaché was injured.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Recd. 1-0 a.m., Jan. 19.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 5½.

MUSKETRY TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, 15th January:—The musketry training of the Volunteer Force has now been commenced by Lord French with a regular staff. The fitness and number of the force continue to increase and its utilisation will release a large number of regulars. Many Indian Army Officers and retired men have joined. Quite a number of them are being used as adjutants, musketry instructors and sergeant majors. Lancashire and Yorkshire and London, muster in themselves over a hundred battalions. Some business houses have formed complete platoons and companies and have mid-day drill.

A "WIZARD" BURIED ALIVE.

NINE PERSONS ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

Messrs. Batten and Stanyon, Additional Judicial Commissioners, heard to-day a sensational criminal appeal preferred by one Vithoba and eight other accused who were convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur on the charge of burying one Goma alive, on the testimony of two approvers, his relations and caste-fellows.

One Labhanya died of cholera. Labhanya's dead body was removed to the burial ground by all nine accused and Goma. It is alleged that Goma, who used to claim himself to be able to cure diseases by means of charms, was considered at the burial ground to be the root and wizard and enchanter of the cholera epidemic and all accused agreed to put an end to Goma's life with a view to arrest cholera and carried out their object by burying Goma alive in the grave prepared for Labhanya. Judgment has been reserved.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

The P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee spent their day in Poona in a round of visits. The first institution visited was the Engineering College where the members were shown over the workshops and laboratory. The party next motored out to Dapuri where the P. W. D. workshops were inspected. About 1 p.m., the Committee went to the Executive Engineer's Office in the new Secretariat building where the system of working and accounts was inquired into and the record room visited. The Committee leave Poona to-night.

STORY OF A RING.

AN ACTRESS SUED.

"I AM NOT A JELLY-FISH."

A suit for the attachment before judgment of an engagement ring valued at Rs. 300 came before Mr. F. K. Dobbin, Third Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, on Saturday, January 13, in which the plaintiff was Mr. Frank Newell, and the defendant was Miss Addie Leigh, one of the principals of the Bandman Opera Company.

Mr. Arnowitz, attorney, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. H. F. Bensly, of Messrs. Morgan and Co., with Babu Suras Chunder Goswami, defended.

On the suit being called Mr. Arnowitz said that before dealing with the facts he ought to explain that neither he nor his client desired to bring the lady into court, but that she had ignored a letter he wrote to her on the 4th instant as instructed by his client requesting her to return the ring. Mr. Arnowitz said that his client had been on friendly terms with the defendant for the past four years and that he gave her the ring as a token of a marriage engagement. The ring was specially made, the pearl being a family heirloom, but it was not for the value of the ring that his client brought this suit, but on principle. His application was for the lady to give security as she was leaving on Monday for Rangoon.

PLAINTIFF EXAMINED.

Plaintiff, examined, said he was a merchant of Calcutta. He first met defendant some years ago at Hongkong. He made a proposal of marriage to her by letter and when she came to Calcutta she accepted the proposal.

Mr. Bensly: We do not admit the engagement.

Mr. Arnowitz: There is no question about it. We have several letters.

Plaintiff, continuing, said that the defendant arrived in Calcutta some time in October or November. The engagement ring was given in the presence of Mr. Grafton and Mr. Russell Pymm. He placed the ring on the lady's engagement finger and he was congratulated by those gentlemen. Plaintiff further said that the manager of the Bandman Opera Company wanted to announce the engagement to the public, but he asked him not to. The ring was accepted as a token of an engagement, or why should he subsequently break it off owing to her actions?

Mr. Arnowitz: What actions?

Plaintiff: Neglect, making appointments and not keeping them.

Mr. Arnowitz: What was the last straw that made you break off the engagement?

Plaintiff stated that he had made an appointment with the defendant to take her to see the race for the Viceroy's Cup but she declined to go. That same afternoon a total stranger, a young subaltern, came to tiffin and the defendant paid him undue attention.

Mr. Arnowitz: Was he a smart young sub?

Mr. Newell: An unusually smart chap. A boy who had just left Home. That is not the only instance.

Mr. Arnowitz: Having given the ring to the young lady, how do you now claim it back?—Plaintiff: The custom is common in England. Rightly or wrongly, the engagement ring is always returned. The custom was in vogue before I was born.—As a matter of fact you approached Miss Leigh?—I sent for my ring three or four times by my bearer.—Did you get the ring?—No. I got my watch. She asked for a receipt, so I wrote "Please send the ring," and she scribbled in pencil on the letter. "Why all these requests by servants? I take it as an insult."—Did you ask her personally?—Yes.—Where?—At the side of the stage, during Christmas week. She promised to return it.

Mr. Dobbin: When?—On several occasions. She said she had pawned it with two other rings.

Mr. Bensly: That is untrue.

Mr. Arnowitz said his client had given her presents to the value or two or three thousand rupees and he had a list of them.

Mr. Bensly: I deny that statement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined by Mr. Bensley.

Are you a married man?—I am a widower.—When did your wife die?—I suppose about 12 or 15 months ago. I am getting evidence on that matter.—At the time you proposed you were not aware she was dead?—I had heard a rumour.—Is that an honourable thing to do?—Miss Leigh knew that.

Mr. Dobbin: You say you got engaged in November last?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Bensley: You don't know if your wife is dead?—Plaintiff: Not definitely.—How can you propose if you do not know whether she is dead?—

Mr. Arnowitz: That question does not arise.

Mr. Bensley: Do you think that Miss Leigh would have accepted your proposal if she had thought your wife was alive?

Mr. Dobbin: The point is whether the ring was a gift or an engagement ring.

The Court asked plaintiff how without the proof of his wife's death he could expect to marry the defendant. Plaintiff replied that he was getting evidence of her death, in fact, he had received a cable to that effect.

Mr. Bensley: Did Miss Leigh promise to marry you?—Plaintiff: Yes.—I put it to you that she never promised?—I have evidence of that point.—I put it to you it was merely an understanding—Ridiculous! My partner and half of Calcutta know it.—Did you break off the engagement?—Yes. She did not treat me as she should.

A LETTER.

Mr. Bensley here read the following letter in Court:

"My dear Addie,—After a night of sleeplessness and bitter reflections and reviving the events of the last 24 hours, I write to ask you to release me from my engagement. I cannot express in this the great sorrow and anguish this causes me, but I can see that if you loved me you would not treat me in the manner you have done. I don't wish to dwell on any of the points before your vision, save only that your new found friends, apparently in your estimation, are more worthy of your time and consideration than myself, but as I am not a "jelly-fish" I refuse to stand for it, even though it costs my life's happiness. I hear you are bitterly incensed over what you consider my unmannerly behaviour but, reviewing the facts, I cannot bring myself to blame. This letter has caused me some most sorrowful thoughts—nay more, it is the greatest grief of my life, the realisation of which you well know. My heart's ideals and hopes are completely shattered and I care not how soon the end may come. I regret I cannot see you to say good-bye. I wish you all that happiness in life which you crave for.—

Believe me always, Your heart-broken Frank."

Plaintiff admitted that he wrote the letter.

Mr. Bensley: I put it to you that what she said was that she didn't have the slightest intention of keeping the ring?—She said, "Do you think I would keep that ring from you? It's a sweet little one; I will give it back.—When you went to her room at the Grand Hotel with the bailiff did you tell her that if she gave back the ring you would drop proceedings?—I did.—Did you tell her that she did not understand the matter?—She said I dont understand why you subject me to all these insults."—Did you tell her that you gave her till 5 p.m. to return the ring and if she didn't you would get a body-warrant against her?—I said I would instruct my solicitors to do so.—That is the sort of threat you use when violently in love?—I was in love. Even a worm will turn.—I think that just describes you.

Asked why he wanted an attachment plaintiff stated that at one time he was an advance agent in the Bandman Opera Company and he knew of several cases of dismissals and breaking-off of contracts and as the defendant holds a contract in Australia, she might not return.

Mr. Bensley: Has Miss Leigh given out that she is going to leave for the purpose of delaying execution of any decree?—No. Do you know that she is under a contract?—I heard so.

THE FINDING OF THE COURT.

Mr. Dobbin. It is admitted by plaintiff that the defendant is under a contract with the Bandman Opera Company to return to Calcutta in a few months. I think he has failed to show that the defendant is leaving with any intention to delay the execution of any decree. It is not necessary for me to enter into any other question of this application. The application is dismissed."

On the application of Mr. Bensley the Court allowed attorney's fees as costs.—"The Statesman."

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT KIRKEE.

A SERGEANT IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

A SUBALTERN UNDER ARREST.

SEQUEL TO ELOPEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

An unfortunate shooting affair which may end in the death of one of the victims and the loss of limb of a little girl, occurred at Kirkee

Sergt. Richardson Hall, of the Supply and Transport Corps, who had come to take his wife and little daughter back with him to Quetta, was shot and seriously wounded by Lieut. McWalters, Essex Regiment, while the little girl was also hit by the bullet which shattered the bone of one leg.

It appears that Mrs. Richardson Hall had come away from Quetta with Lieut. McWalters on the latter's transfer to Kirkee, and Sergt. Hall obtaining leave came down in order to persuade his wife and their little daughter, aged eleven, to return home with him. The matter had so far been amicably arranged that Mrs. Hall apparently agreed to go back to Quetta.

Finding, that his wife had not come to the railway station Sergt. Hall went back to Lieut. McWalter's bungalow where he found the latter with Sergt. Hall's wife and daughter at dinner. After dinner the two men discussed the matter again and Lieut. McWalters at last declaring that he was fed up and would put an end to himself, got his revolver and began firing wildly. Two bullets however hit Sergt. Hall and his little girl running in on hearing the shots was struck in the leg.

Both Sergt. Hall and his daughter were removed to hospital where the former lies in a critical condition, while it is feared the girl will lose her leg.

Lieut. McWalters was arrested and placed before the District Magistrate and remanded into custody. He is confined in the Yerrowda Central Gaol.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

M. le Professeur P. L. Charlier, who has followed the various phases of the great war from the commencement will deliver a lecture on the Battle of the Somme on Saturday next at 6-15 at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

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The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire" Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mrs. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexander, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others. Price Re. 1-8.

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Yours faithfully,
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PROTECT YOUR THROAT & LUNGS WITH PEPS.

Early morning and night chills at once find the "weak spot" in the throat and chest, unless that weak spot is protected day-by-day by the strengthening germ-destroying fumes of Peps tablets.

Peps are not ordinary cough lozenges. They are in tablet shape, but the active medicinal elements in them are released in air-like form as the tablet dissolves in the mouth, and are thus breathed into the bronchial tubes and lungs in just the same way that the cold, germ-infected air is breathed in.

But being germicidal, the Peps medicine destroys and successfully wards off the cold-germ before it can entrench to irritate the breathing passages and sow disease in the lungs.

It is foolish even for the most robust man to flatter himself upon his apparent healthiness. A cold is the forerunner of pneumonia and pneumonia flourishes on apparently healthy folk. Far better to be cautious and suck a Peps or two every day. Peps stop colds in old and young, and bring ease and comfort to chronic bronchial sufferers also. Peps protect the lungs. Obtainable at all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle or by post for Re. 1-2 direct from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; E. M. DeSouza & Co., Rangoon; or The Colombo Apathecaries Co., Colombo.

PEPS for COUGHS & COLDS

688

CONSTANTINE'S TREACHERY.

FULL STORY.

THOROUGH PLOT,

FIENDISH CRUELTIES.

Writing to an English contemporary from Syra, a Greek island a little south-east of the Piraeus, the port of Athens, Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries says:—

I have come here temporarily, as I can telegraph to you from this island free from the Greek censorship.

The Royalist military action and the terror which followed on it in Athens were most thoroughly organised. One thing that stands out clearly is that if the execution of the plans were entrusted mainly to the Reservists, their inception was due to higher-placed personalities and the preparations for them were made with the full aid and connivance of the State.

I have already telegraphed you details on this point as regards Athens itself. Equally damning evidence is now beginning to arrive from the provinces. The whole of Thessaly during the days preceding Friday last was filled with Government wagons going along the roads filled with arms, ammunition, shells even generally with merely a blanket thrown over their contraband load. On the road or in the whole inland, according to the Venizelists who fled, ammunition was being taken up to the mountain villages freely. Larissa was the chief centre for the distribution of arms, a commission, I have heard, being sent from Athens specially to this effect.

THE PASSWORD.

On November 28 the Government began requisitioning carts, and these were rapidly filled with war material. Eighteen carts were seen outside the barracks at Larissa loaded with rifles, cartridges, and the like, and the carts distributed the arms later to the Reservists. Officers went to the larger places, sergeants to the villages. In some villages Reservists were to assemble at a given house where arms would be distributed on the ringing of the church bells, while telegrams were sent to the towns.

In one sea-coast town where the arrival of a British cruiser happily stopped the preparations the telegram was received by the judge of the local tribunal, who on opening it immediately hurried to the Gounarist (anti-Venizelist) Club and cried, "Christ is risen!" This blasphemous password for the projected attack on the Venizelists was much used, and is even quoted with gusto by the Royalist organ "Hesperine."

The date of the outbreak was fixed for last Friday everywhere, so that the Athens outbreak does not appear to have been an isolated case induced by the landing of the Allies.

FIGHTING AT LARISSA.

A colonel of the Russian medical service who arrived in Athens that evening told me that when he passed through Larissa early in the morning street firing was raging and the Venizelists were being dragged out from their houses. The colonel was roughly treated but allowed to proceed on his journey, and his train drew in at Athens to the accompaniment of the same cracking of rifles and shells as at Larissa.

Similar anti-Venizelist action is recorded from Lamia, Trikkala, Volo, Janina, and many other places.

In Athens the machine-guns which were turned on to the Zappeion (where the Allies were stationed) were undoubtedly concealed and ready on the hills above the Stadium. Admiral du Fournet's remonstrances against these preparations were met by the King or his Government—it is not clear which—with the statement that the only work going on was the making of a circular path. The guns were temporarily buried, according to the testimony of a soldier who assisted in this task, while the spot was being visited by the Admiral's aide-de-camp. The fact that this "royal road" was constructed only by night was sufficiently indicative of its character.

PRECISE GREEK ORDERS.

I saw the large holes torn in the outside of the Zappeion by these guns. A Greek whom we sometimes employed, told me at the Piraeus yesterday that he went at night to a cafe frequented by the Reservists, and, feigning to be a sympathiser, was told by them how they had got *precise orders* for their action. They showed him two pocket-books of the dead French sailors with family keepsakes and picture-postcards in them.

The attack on the hotel where I was stopping—Grande Bretagne—was clearly not an improvised affair, as the firing began simultaneously, from opposite points of the compass. Sir Courtaul Thompson, of the British Red Cross, who had reached Athens on Friday and gone unsuspiciously on a visit to the Acropolis, was stopped at the Propytea by Greek officers, who told him politely there would be "a battle presently." Shortly afterwards, from the Theatre of Dionysius, he saw the walls of the Acropolis lined by soldiers pointing their rifles at him. Then quite soon he heard them fire the first shot.

At every turn there is evidence of the deliberate planning of the outbreak, contrasting strangely with the King's assurance to Admiral du Fournet that order would not be disturbed—an assurance which led the admiral to disembark the small detachments that have since been slain or re-embarked—and the promise of complete protection to the Venizelist houses that have since been sacked.

Adequate evidence is not yet available regarding all the horrors committed upon the Venizelists, as most of what the Royalist Press calls "gallant deeds by the noble population" took place in the remoter corners of the suburbs and outlying districts of the city. But what has become known is a disgrace to the manhood and final shame to the unworthy bearers of the great name of Mellene.

HUN-LIKE ATTACK ON NURSES.

Take the horrible case of two nurses, Sofia Psaraki and Filia Milione. The former, a trained nurse, accompanied by other nurses came to the British Legation to attend a Legation employee who was dangerously or mortally wounded when the fight at the Intelligence Department of the Legation took place. They looked after this man devotedly, staying up at night with him, and then left for a short rest at home. They were scarcely indoors when soldiers began banging on the front door demanding entrance. When the terrified women let them in they abused them with filthy language for nursing a traitor, and after trying to violate them, took them to their headquarters and then before a magistrate who on some trumped-up charge of treason ordered their removal to the central police depot in Patissia-road

There these poor women were thrown in, not a cell but an abominably filthy water-closet, where they were kept for thirty hours, during which soldiers came in and tried to assault them and continually used the premises. The water-closet had a door opening on a small court-yard, to which access was gained by stairs. All the time during their horrid detention the nurses saw a continual stream of Venizelists being dragged and thrown down the steps, torn and bleeding. One man, they say, had an eye gouged out. Blood was flowing freely from the faces of most, their heads were wagging, and they were being beaten all the time with the butt-ends of rifles and kicked and thrown down.

Some, the nurses say, after being left for a period in the courtyard, were again dragged upstairs, while the soldiers shouted, "You're going to see your grandfathers," meaning, "You're going to be killed." The nurses did not see any dead. They were set free on the interference of the British Minister.

Prisoners of position, editors, and police officials and Civil Servants were all taken to the Chamber of Deputies. Their passage through the yelling crowd was equally shameful in its details.

THE TORTURED "FILMED."

An Englishwoman, Miss Ioodley (? Woodley), saw from near by her house some being taken in. Their faces were dripping with blood. One man was being dragged along, his legs all limp, by a stick twisted into his coat collar; another was carried with a jagged wound in his chest.

Another witness, a man in the employ of the British Legation, saw M. Mascarakis, an official of the Ministry of the Interior, being struck by a soldier on the head, neck and face. He could walk no more and his head was falling from side to side.

When the time came next day for the prisoners to be led forth to go to the prisons I saw the yelling crowd myself. It was like the stories of the French Revolution as they were led down the steps, the officers around grinning and sneering. With their hands bound behind them the principal prisoners were led back and forth before a kinematograph camera in groups of four so that later in the picture houses the Roservists might gloat over the spectacle of their victims. Another shocking case was that of M. Marouday, a gallant and excellent officer, who was made Chief of the Secret Police under the Anglo-French control. He paid for this crime by meeting with the usual brutalities. Finally a priest rushed at him where he was detained and struck him a savage blow on the head with a heavy stick, yelling "Traitor!"

These cruelties are known. How many others were committed will never be learned. Captain Mackenzie, the Chief of the British Intelligence Department, only escaped by a ruse. A sailor climbed on to the balcony of his house and discharged a revolver, whereupon a fusillade was begun on the house from all sides. The house is like a pepper-pot and all the valuables have been stolen. Nothing inside is left intact. Captain Mackenzie was not in the house. To avoid a possible attack on the Legation, where he was, he gave the impression by a strategem that he was at home.

In another case the Reservists pretended that Mr. Rendel, the Third Secretary of the Legation, had allowed firing on them from his house, though the real firers were the Royalists, who were firing in the air from a house near by. He saw the brutal battering of a certain Laskadakis, a Greek employee of the British Intelligence Service, who, although with Mr. Rendel, was seized, tied up, and beaten.

Yesterday arrests were still going on, though with more appearance of legality, charges being trumped up to justify them, and the Venizelists where they could be found, were being quietly arrested.

The "Nea Himera" says: "Yesterday in the process of cleaning Athens the safe deposits of the Venizelists in the National Bank were opened and papers tending to prove treason removed."

At the moment of my departure from Athens, though the city was outwardly calm, deep perturbation was visible as the consequence of the irreparable acts of Friday became apparent to their authors. The artillery, however, was being placed on the heights around the city. The King is taking measures to improve the conditions of imprisonment of M. Kyros, the editor of the "Hestia," which at least shows the grace of repentance.

Hardly any Allied subjects beyond the Legation officials are in Athens, and their departure is the cause of great fear among many people. Yesterday there was a run on a bank all day.

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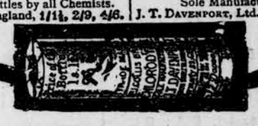

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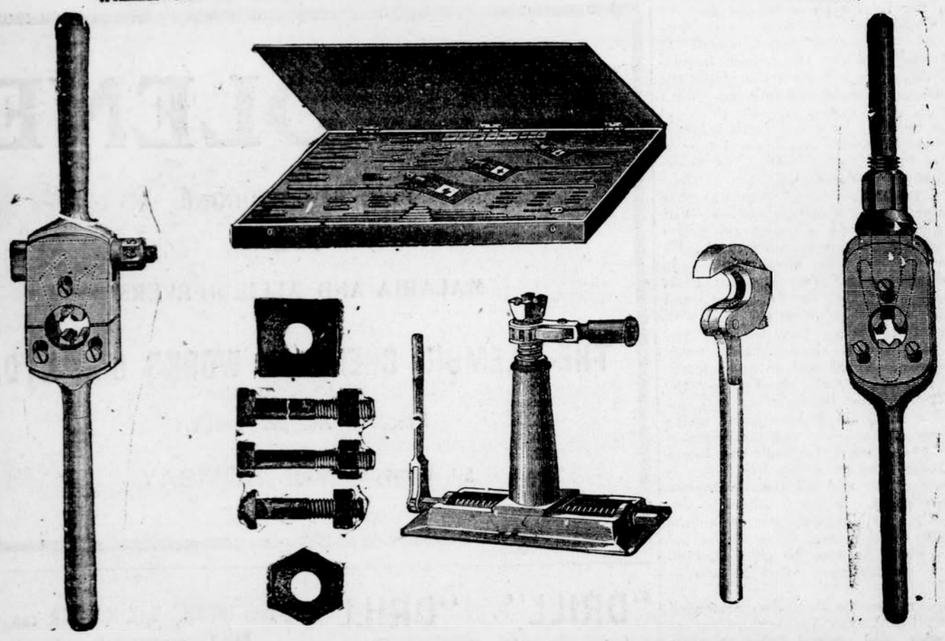

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